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## Ortega Says U.S. Talks Hit Snag But Could Still Forestall a War

By Doyle McManus  
and Don Shannon  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Nicaragua's talks with the United States appear to have reached an impasse, according to its leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. But Mr. Ortega said that he still hopes that negotiations can avert a Central American war.

Breaking with the U.S.-Nicaragua practice of not commenting publicly on their negotiations, Mr. Ortega denounced the most recent U.S. proposal in the talks as "totally irrational."

In an interview Wednesday, he said that the United States had demanded that Nicaragua take specific steps to cut its military ties with the Soviet bloc and to end its support of other Central American leftist movements.

In return, he said, Washington has offered only vague, unspecified moves in the negotiations, which began after a visit by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Managua on June 1.

"It's a proposal that, if we made it public, would be proof of the lack of responsibility, the lack of sincerity of the United States," Mr. Ortega said heatedly, striding around the hotel suite where he is staying during the opening days of the new session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"We have to conclude that the U.S. proposals were made in order to give more force to the policy of liquidating the Nicaraguan revolution and to justify a policy of military intervention," he said.

He opened his briefcase and pulled out a typed document, which he said was the most recent proposal presented by the U.S. negotiator, Harry W. Shulman, on Sept. 5. Jabbing the document with his finger, he said that it would impose unequal obligations on Nicaragua and the United States.

State Department officials acknowledged that the document Mr. Ortega was describing was indeed their proposal, although they described it as a serious negotiating position.

The U.S. proposal covers Nicaragua's military links with the Soviet bloc, its arms buildup and its aid to leftist insurgents in El Salvador and other Central American countries, as well as democratic freedoms inside Nicaragua, State Department officials have said.



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Mr. Ortega's military links with the Soviet bloc, its arms buildup and its aid to leftist insurgents in El Salvador and other Central American countries, as well as democratic freedoms inside Nicaragua, State Department officials have said.

The officials asserted that the reciprocal actions would be roughly equivalent.

Despite his bleak portrayal of the diplomatic situation, Mr. Ortega retreated from his charge, made the day before, that the United States was about to invade Nicaragua.

In a speech to the General Assembly, he asserted that the United States was planning a military offensive to begin Oct. 15, but he said Wednesday that he had not meant that a full-scale invasion was inevitable.

"Two possibilities are before us: peace and war," Mr. Ortega said. "We see the situation as very grave... but we have not lost hope."

Mr. Ortega also said that he sees no hope of reviving the negotiations between his government and the principal opposition political leader, Arturo Jose Cruz, over a postponement of Nicaragua's Nov. 4 election, which Mr. Cruz has de-

manded in order to have more time to campaign. "The case is closed," he said.

Nicaragua's Supreme Electoral Council formally rejected on Wednesday the opposition coalition's request to extend the deadline to register candidates, United Press International reported from Managua. The move followed the breakdown of talks this week in Rio de Janeiro between the Sandinista political coordinator, Bayardo Arce Castano, and Mr. Cruz.

Mr. Ortega, who is the Sandinista presidential candidate, said the government leadership had concluded that postponing the election would be to fall into a trap.

"If we don't hold our election on Nov. 4, the United States will be able to increase its pressure against us," he said. "President Reagan will be re-elected, and he will have a freer hand... while we will not have been elected, and the United States will attempt to question our legitimacy because of that."

"I've been following your election campaign on television," he added. "Your Democratic Party is behind; why don't they ask for a postponement of the election, to give them more time to campaign?"

Mr. Ortega said he would invite the opposition to join in a "national dialogue" after the election, aimed at drawing up a new constitution.

"The constitution will affirm Nicaragua's commitment to democracy, pluralism and a mixed economy" with socialist and capitalist elements, he said.

He reiterated Nicaragua's support for a peace treaty drafted in the Central American talks known as the Contadora negotiations and said those talks were the main hope for a peaceful solution to the area's conflicts.

On Wednesday afternoon, the foreign ministers of the four countries sponsoring the Contadora talks — Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico — presented copies of the final draft of a proposed agreement to the UN Security Council.

In a surprise move, Nicaragua (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

## Senate Approves Funds Bill

Delay in Vote  
Idles 500,000  
U.S. Workers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved an omnibus spending bill Thursday to keep most of the U.S. government running, but not before hundreds of thousands of federal workers were sent home because there was no money to run their departments.

The Senate completed action on the \$500-billion measure for fiscal year 1985, the most expensive piece of legislation ever considered by Congress, Thursday afternoon.

It had recessed Thursday morning after holding its second all-night session within a week to work on the bill, which would finance most operations of the federal government for the next 12 months.

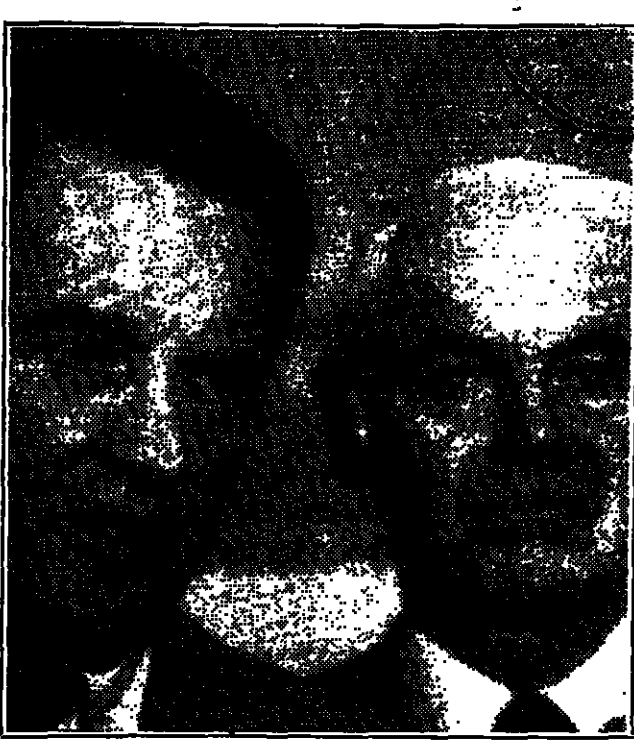
House-Senate conferees will meet to work out a compromise version by Friday. Meanwhile, the House voted Thursday morning to approve an emergency spending extension to finance government operations through 6 p.m. Friday, and the Senate followed suit.

A spokesman for the White House Office of Management and the Budget said the president was expected to sign the measure. All furloughed workers, he said, were to report for work on Friday.

An estimated 500,000 "nonessential" workers were affected by the furlough. Not affected were essential military personnel, federal workers dealing with air traffic control, border guards, medical institution personnel, and prison and other law enforcement personnel.

Also unaffected were the departments of Justice, Commerce, State and Housing and Urban Development, as well as some independent agencies for which appropriations bills had been passed earlier.

The Postal Service, which has its (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



William H. Webster, left, director of the FBI, and Attorney General William French Smith at a Washington news conference after the arrest of an agent on spy charges.

## FBI Says Agent's Spying Badly Damaged Security

By Ronald J. Ostrow  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — High officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation say that they cannot cite a more compromising loss involving the agency's intelligence techniques than the data allegedly furnished to the Soviet Union by Richard W. Miller, an FBI agent.

The data describe the kind of information U.S. agents seek when they question Communist-bloc emigrants and what they listen for on foreign surveillance wiretaps, the officials said Wednesday.

Attorney General William French Smith and the FBI director, William H. Webster, contended that the damage to U.S. security was irreparable.

Mr. Miller, accused of conspiring to deliver the FBI's intelligence instructions to Soviet agents, was in (Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

## Soviet Reaffirms Wish for Serious Talks With U.S.

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The ruling Politburo formally endorsed on Thursday Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's report on his talks with President Ronald Reagan and reaffirmed Moscow's "readiness for a serious, businesslike dialogue" with the United States.

The Soviet leadership accepted Mr. Gromyko's assertion that his talks with Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz "did not reveal any signs" that the United States intended "to adjust its policy course toward realism and peacefulness."

But an official communiqué asserted that the Soviet Union would welcome a normalization in Soviet-U.S. relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

"The U.S. government's readiness to act in this way will always meet a proper response from the Soviet side," the Politburo statement said.

Political observers interpreted Thursday's pronouncements as a signal to Washington that Mr. Gromyko had full authority during his discussions with Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials and that his views on these talks had been accepted by the ruling council.

Underlining this assessment was a hastily convened press conference by the Soviet Foreign Ministry during which foreign and Soviet journalists were briefed on Thursday's Politburo meeting several hours before the official communiqué was issued by the government news agency, Tass.

Vladimir Lomeiko, a senior Foreign Ministry spokesman, also offered the first positive Soviet comment on Mr. Gromyko's talks with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz when he described them as "important and useful."

Mr. Lomeiko's remarks and the subsequent Politburo statement did not reiterate standard Soviet charges that the Reagan administration was bent on pursuing military supremacy.

The spokesman's only critical remarks involved an assertion that Washington's policy "has dangerously exacerbated world tensions and disrupted international relations." He said Moscow wanted to see an "adjustment" of this U.S. policy course to open the way for a resumption of dialogue.

Mr. Lomeiko repeated Mr. Gromyko's statement, made in Washington last week, that the future would tell whether Mr. Reagan's overtures would be translated into action.

"At this time it is not a desire to have negotiations that is most important, but a desire to have specific negotiations with a view of reaching a specific agreement," he said.

Diplomats said the Soviet comments tended to confirm an impression that Moscow was more receptive to Mr. Reagan's new positions and that last week's contacts, despite the absence of apparent results, might help ease the impasse in Soviet-American relations sometime in 1985.

According to this view, the Russians may also have been seeking to ally speculation in the West over possible differences in the Soviet leadership over Moscow's policy toward the United States.

There have been no apparent indications of any split in the Kremlin on this issue in recent days. Some observers believe that such differences did exist some time ago and that they may have led to the dismissal of Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov as Soviet chief of staff.

Marshal Ogarkov had argued publicly for new and more powerful weapons to confront the Reagan challenge.

## Hanoi Agrees To Send U.S. Thousands Held in Camps

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Vietnam agreed in principle Thursday to a U.S. offer to accept thousands of Vietnamese political prisoners and Asian-American children fathered by U.S. servicemen during the Vietnam War.

The discussions, however, failed to reach an agreement on the actual numbers of prisoners involved or how the transfer would take place.

"If the United States agrees to receive them all, we can give them all," said Le Mai, Vietnam's assistant foreign minister, after more than six hours of talks with U.S. officials. "Now we are waiting for information from the U.S. government whether or not they are ready to accept all the criminals."

The meeting, which took place at the headquarters of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was the first direct contact between the two governments since President Ronald Reagan's recent offer to accept about 10,000 political prisoners and about 8,000 Asian-American children from Vietnam.

Both U.S. and Vietnamese delegations welcomed the exchange.

"We had very good discussions today," said Robert L. Fumstch, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for refugee programs. Le Mai called the talks "constructive."

Participants said that although there appears to be a large measure of agreement on the children, there remains wide disagreement over the political prisoners, who are now in Vietnamese "re-education camps" in Vietnam.

Le Mai refused to specify a figure for the number of prisoners, and diplomats in Geneva said the number could run to hundreds of thousands of people, mostly ethnic Chinese, whom Vietnam views as misfits and wants to expel.

The Reagan administration, however, is offering to take only those who have been jailed for past cooperation with the United States or with former regimes in Vietnam, and family-reunion cases. That figure is thought to be about 10,000.

A second problem concerns how the transfer will take place. Mr. Fumstch said the United States favors the Orderly Departure Program under the UN refugee agency. The program, set up in 1979, has moved 67,680 people from Vietnam to 27 countries, including Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and the United States. Of these, 26,126 have gone to the United States, including 3,531 Asian-American children and their relatives.



Tommaso Buscetta, who was recently extradited to Italy.

## Sicilian Details Mafia Hierarchy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

ROME — The revelations of an organized crime leader have offered investigators a detailed view of the structure of the Sicilian Mafia that points to a clear hierarchical structure with deep roots.

Tommaso Buscetta's revelations accord with the classic view of the Mafia as being built on a variety of crime groups that have representatives in higher councils.

"A commission," a kind of supreme council, according to Mr. Buscetta's description, makes all the most important decisions, with its leader having extraordinary power over the organization throughout Sicily.

This description, included in documents leaked to the press here and elaborated on by officials, bears remarkable resemblance to the description of the American Cosa Nostra given by Joseph M. Valachi in congressional testimony two decades ago.

Like Mr. Valachi, Mr. Buscetta described an organization based on territorial control: Each group, or "family," was supposed to run a particular area, in Palermo and elsewhere in Sicily, and to have responsibility for criminal activities in that area.

His description of the Sicilian criminal organization also paralleled Mr. Valachi's in emphasizing the commission's role in setting questions of how groups were to divide labor and profits.

Mr. Buscetta surprised many here by never using the word "Mafia," instead using "Cosa Nostra," the label applied to the American criminal organization by Mr. Valachi. The name can be translated as "our business."

The Sicilian also gave the police a picture of an organization facing severe divisions over tactics, strategy and leadership.

Many of Mr. Buscetta's revelations, when taken with the testimony of others and various police investigations, throw light on the gang war that has raged in Sicily, particularly in Palermo, over the last two years. He also appears to have shown that some of the major political killings in Sicily were linked to feuds within the organization.

At the base of the organizational pyramid described by Mr. Buscetta lies the "family," directly tied to a particular geographical zone. The family is based on what he called "men of honor" or "bosses," who must pass tests of loyalty and are not supposed to question orders.

According to Mr. Buscetta, one of the difficulties in penetrating organized crime is that there are many people who work for criminal groups who are never "admitted" as "men of honor." This, he says, makes it confusing for the authorities to distinguish employees from members of the organization.

The family, as he is said to describe it, is subdivided into small groups that answer to lower-level leaders, who in turn report to the capo famiglia, or the head of the family. This chief represents the family at a commission.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

## Mondale Switches Issues To Erode Reagan Image

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After failing to make headway with attacks on the deficit issue, Walter F. Mondale has shifted to foreign policy recently to try to undercut President Ronald Reagan's popular appeal on the critical issue of leadership.

Finding a chink in Mr. Reagan's armor has been difficult for Mr. Mondale. Last summer, his own strategists singled out foreign policy as the area where the president was most vulnerable, and Reagan strategists braced for an assault.

But Mr. Mondale built the main offensive of his recently failed campaign on the issue of federal deficits and his demand that Mr. Reagan produce a plan to reduce them. The Democratic presidential nominee tried deriding Mr. Reagan's "remoteness" and "happy talk" campaign, but his standing in public opinion polls kept skidding.

With the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut on Sept. 20 and the visit of the Soviet Union's foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, last week, Mr. Mondale's strategists sensed an opening and moved to throw Mr. Reagan on the defensive.

On Sept. 27, Mr. Mondale accused the president of an "inexcusable" attempt to pass the blame for the bombing of the U.S. Embassy by suggesting that the fault lay with a weakening of the nation's intelligence system under previous administrations.

On Monday, in an even sharper broadside, he accused Mr. Reagan of offering "a parade of alibis" on the Beirut bombing and of failing to learn enough about the basics of Soviet missile forces and the operation of U.S. nuclear weapons to negotiate an arms-control agreement with the Russians.

On Tuesday, when Mr. Reagan was forced into a rare defensive position, acknowledging responsibility for the bombing in Lebanon, Mr. Mondale suggested the move had come too late and would not "wash" with voters until Mr. Reagan told "what went wrong."

Some Reagan campaign officials brush off Mr. Mondale's attacks. "Clearly, with the economy as strong as it is, Mondale sees it is not an issue he can make great gains on, so he's left with foreign policy," said John Buckley, a Reagan campaign spokesman. "But we don't see any evidence that he's made great gains on it."

But Mondale campaign advisers contend that the former vice president's recent aggressiveness on foreign policy has begun to pay off, although he still trails Mr. Reagan widely in opinion polls. Their own surveys, they say, show Mr. Mondale's leadership image improving markedly along with new skepticism toward Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign policy among swing groups of Democrats and independents, two groups whose support is important for Mr. Mondale.

The leadership issue has become crucial for Mr. Mondale. In opinion polls, the public often favors his positions on foreign policy issues more than Mr. Reagan's positions, but his aides believe he has been unable to capitalize politically because Mr. Reagan has persistently outscored him on leadership.

In the latest New York Times-CBS News poll, taken in mid-September, for example, more people were afraid of the risks of war under Mr. Reagan than under Mr. Mondale. Also, slightly more people said they would "rather see Mondale" "make a real effort" to negotiate "a good arms agreement" than expected that from Mr. Reagan. But the president's leadership image was far stronger and that was an essential ingredient in his overall popularity.

Despite Republicans' assertions that the assaults of Mr. Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, have had little impact, the surge of counterattacks by Vice President George Bush suggests concern inside the Reagan camp.

In Texas on Tuesday, Mr. Bush accused Mr. Mondale of running a "mean-spirited campaign" and of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## Kenya's Uganda Refugees Live in Fear of Abduction

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The two men who emerged from the white Datsun identified themselves as Kenyan police officers. They demanded that Erusani Kizza, a former Ugandan soldier who has lived in Kenya for several years as a refugee, get into their car.

When he resisted, they struck him and shoved him inside, where a third man pointed a pistol at his head and forced him to lie face down on the floor.

Then, according to the account Mr. Kizza gave the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Nairobi, he was driven for several hours while the men questioned him on the whereabouts of leading Ugandan refugees with whom Mr. Kizza had come in contact.

Later he was forced into the trunk, where he said he saw a diplomatic license plate that had been removed from the bumper. He said he escaped an hour later by forcing open the trunk.

Mr. Kizza's abduction last month was the latest of nearly two dozen kidnappings against Ugandan refugees living in Kenya during the past two years, eight of them since January, according to press accounts, UN officials and refugees.

Many of the attempts have failed, but in several instances, refugees either have disappeared or have resurfaced inside government prisons in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

Refugees here are convinced the abductions are authorized by senior Ugandan officials and carried out by their agents, who appear to operate freely inside Kenya.

They have also charged that members of Kenya's Criminal Investigation Division and its Special Branch police force have participated in the operations. Both Ugandan and Kenyan authorities have denied these allegations.

power in December 1980 and began a crackdown on armed dissidents. The government recently provided its own estimate that 15,000 had been killed either by dissidents or government troops.

The UN refugee agency estimated that 215,000 people have fled to Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire and Kenya to escape the fighting.

Nearly 3,500 Ugandans have registered as refugees at the UN office here. Many are professionals who said they fled Uganda after threats against their lives and families.

Among the 10 interviewed were the former board chair-

man of a major government enterprise, a former opposition member of parliament and the former head of a department of the medical school at Makerere University in Kampala.

Most were identified with the Ugandan Democratic Party, the major legal opposition political party in Uganda, although some served in the government or armed services during the rule of Idi Amin, the dictator who was overthrown in 1979.

Except for Abubakar Mayanja, a former member of parliament, all of the refugees asked that their names not be used.

"Our position here is extremely fragile," one of them said. For years, the refugees felt secure in Kenya, where government has been at odds with successive Ugandan governments since the collapse of the East African Community in 1977 amid bitter recriminations among its three partners — Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

But the climate has changed markedly in the last year, following diplomatic overtures among the three states. While

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## Lack of Strong EC Leadership Is Worrying Officials

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
LUXEMBOURG — A new and delicate question about the future of the European Community was heard often during the meeting of EC ministers that ended Wednesday: Can the incoming EC Commission provide the community with the effective leadership that it has been missing?

The outgoing commission, headed by Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, has been weak and he spent too much time seeking compromises among commissioners, according to senior officials from EC countries and outside the community who were interviewed recently.

"Thorn is an arbiter, not a leader," a commission source said.

Equally troubling, officials said, is the fact that the new commission now being assembled resembles what the magazine the Economist recently described as "a B-team."

The exception mentioned regularly is Jacques Delors, the former French finance minister, who takes over in January as the commission's president. Seven newcomers

have been named, three commissioners will remain in their jobs and three slots are still open on the 14-member body.

"Gaston was never able to pull the commission together, and so they rarely functioned well as a team," said an ambassador to Belgium from outside the EC.

The major challenge facing Mr. Delors, the ambassador said, will be providing better management. But he added that the task would not be easy, given the "enormous complexities of issues, the unimpressive background of some newcomers and the job itself."

The commission's main function is to propose policy initiatives to the EC Council of Ministers and to direct the community bureaucracy. Although its members are appointed to four-year terms by their governments, the commission is supposed to remain independent. It can only be removed as a body through a vote of censure by the European Parliament.

But the truly executive body is the council, composed of ministers of member nations, whose presidency rotates every six months.

Clashes between the council and the commission often surface. The latest occurred after Mr. Thorn released last Friday a five-page letter to Peter Barry, the Irish foreign minister, in which he challenged the council's plans to expand the

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finance ministers' powers over EC spending. He hinted that the commission might take the council to the European Court of Justice.

Alan Dukes, the Irish finance minister, said in Luxembourg on Monday that the commission was simply wrong in its views about the council's powers. He said the commission had not made itself familiar with the draft version of a compromise agreement that Mr. Dukes, acting as council president, had circulated to member governments on Friday evening. The plan was adopted by the finance ministers Monday.

Officials of the EC Commission and of member governments, speaking privately, insisted that Mr. Thorn was correctly fulfilling a

commission role as guardian of the EC treaties.

While expressing hopes that the new commission will work more closely with the council on policy issues, the officials complained that most of the commissioners named by member governments so far — particularly the British and West German members — lacked international experience.

Traditionally, Britain, Germany, France and Italy each name two members, and other EC governments can name one commissioner each.

The two British commissioners will be Stanley Clinton Davis, a Labor Party member of Parliament, who from 1979 until last year was opposition spokesman for trade, prices and consumer protection; and Lord Cockfield, a leading authority on taxation and accounting, who was the government's secretary of state for trade between 1982 and 1983.

The West German commissioners will be Alois Pfaffer, a trade union leader, and Karl-Heinz

Nages, currently the commissioner responsible for internal markets.

Speculation about how the new commission will function has focused with equal intensity on other newcomers, two of whom are former EC finance ministers — Henning Christophersen of Denmark and Franciscus Andriessen, who is the present commissioner for competition — and Willy de Clercq, the Belgian finance minister.

Both have worked previously with Mr. Delors, and they will constitute what a commission source described as "the hard core of the B-team." This group will probably include Gregory Varfis, Greece's minister for European affairs.

The new commission is expected to concentrate on expanding EC economic cooperation, notably in monetary affairs, but Mr. Delors has not yet said what he plans specifically or how he plans to divide the commission portfolios.

Mr. Delors has told visitors, however, that he considers the press criticism about the commission unfair and that he considers it essential that the commission operate, above all, as a team.



Gaston Thorn

But even his most enthusiastic admirers say that this will be prove extremely difficult, and perhaps impossible, given the nature of the commission.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Argentina, Chile Near Beagle Accord

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Argentina and Chile have reached "full coincidence" of views for a solution to the territorial dispute over the Beagle Channel on the basis of a proposal Pope John Paul II made Dec. 12, 1980, the Vatican said Thursday. The pope intervened in the dispute in January 1979, when the two countries were near war over boundary rights in the channel at the southernmost tip of South America.

Talks between delegations from both countries will continue in Rome. The Vatican office will mediate the dispute "with the objective of giving form to a final treaty," according to a brief statement initiated by the Vatican spokesman, the Reverend Romeo Panciroli.

Vatican sources said the three-paragraph statement appeared to indicate the delegations have still to reach a written agreement over the dispute, but they said it was the most optimistic to emerge from negotiations in recent years. The pontiff is believed to have suggested awarding to Chile three disputed islands already under the control of Chilean armed forces while giving maritime concessions to Argentina.

### 5-Nation Summit on Chad in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — Leaders of four African countries will meet President François Mitterrand of France on Friday for a summit on Chad, a presidential spokesman said Thursday night. The announcement came as President Hissène Habré of Chad arrived at Orly Airport, where he was met by the French minister for cooperation and development, Christian Nucci.

Also meeting with Mr. Mitterrand on Friday are President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Omar Bongo of Gabon. The French-African summit is set for Friday afternoon following a meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Habré and a luncheon in honor of Chad's president.

France has backed the Habré government militarily against rebels supported by Libya. Last month, France agreed with Libya on a joint withdrawal of forces from Chad.

### Cause of Hamburg Collision Unknown

HAMBURG (AP) — Investigators said Thursday that the cause of a collision between a launch and a barge in Hamburg harbor that left 19 persons dead is still unknown.

Authorities said that scrapes on the chartered launch, Martina, which was carrying 43 persons on a birthday cruise, and the barge show that the barge ran over the launch after the Martina hit a steel cable linking the barge to a tug boat. The Martina was dragged underwater for 30 meters (99 feet) before sinking Tuesday night, they said.

It was not known why the launch skipper tried to steer the Martina between the tug and the barge. The skipper, identified as Ulrich Wreck, 66, is among 12 persons from the Martina missing and presumed dead. Another seven bodies have been recovered, and 24 persons were pulled to safety.

### For the Record

The countdown began Wednesday at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the launching of an eight-day space shuttle mission in which an American woman will walk in space for the first time. The crew of seven, the largest number of astronauts to be launched at one time, includes two women and the first Canadian to fly in space. (NTI)

The Salvadoran and Honduran presidents, José Napoleón Duarte and Roberto Suazo Córdoba, decided in talks at La Paz, Honduras, on Wednesday to resume negotiations on their border differences, which were suspended six months ago. (AFP)

Zimbabwe has lifted a three-month ban on meetings of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the main opposition party, in the Midlands and neighboring Mashonaland provinces, the home affairs minister, Simbi Muboko, said. (Reuters)

Elizabeth Kopp, Switzerland's first woman cabinet minister, will head the Justice and Police Ministry, a government statement said Thursday in Bern. She was elected to the seven-member coalition Federal Council, or cabinet, by Parliament on Tuesday. (Reuters)

## Karami Rejects Direct Talks With Israel, Asks U.S. Diplomacy

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon, discussing the withdrawal of Israeli troops from his country, said Thursday that his government wanted to substitute some form of United States diplomacy for direct negotiations with Israel.

In an interview, Mr. Karami underscored the problems that have arisen since the new Israeli government said it was ready to withdraw from south Lebanon if its security needs in northern Israel were met.

Mr. Karami also rejected direct talks with the Israelis and said his

government would not accept Israel's proposal that the Israeli-supplied militia in southern Lebanon remain and play a major role in providing security for northern Israel once the 15,000 Israeli troops had left. He insisted that the Lebanese government's army could police the area in southern Lebanon adequately, with the assistance of United Nations forces.

Mr. Karami's position was immediately scorned by senior Israeli officials in New York with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. One said that if Mr. Karami was serious "he may have to wait a long time before we leave."

U.S. officials also said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz felt the Lebanese and Israelis should sit down together to work out their problems. The United States is willing to help out on the sidelines, but does not want it to be "an American show," a Shultz aide said.

The Israelis, after saying for two years that they would not leave Lebanon until the Syrians agreed to a simultaneous timetable, announced two weeks ago that they were ready to leave Lebanon, regardless of what the Syrians did. But Israel's new national unity government said it needed to be sure that its security was guaranteed.

Mr. Karami, who met with Mr.



Rashid Karami

Shultz in New York last week while both were in New York for the UN General Assembly meeting, said that the Americans "are hesitating to take any step before they study the situation well." He said he told Mr. Shultz "what we want, what we accept and what we don't accept" and that he was hoping for a new position from the United States.

Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, recently returned from a tour of

key Middle Eastern capitals in which he explored the possibilities for an early agreement on Israeli withdrawal. According to Mr. Shultz's aides, Mr. Murphy discussed the differences underscored by Mr. Karami and the Israelis Wednesday and told Mr. Shultz there was a considerable way to go diplomatically before any progress could be foreseen.

Mr. Karami and Nabih Berri, minister of state for southern Lebanon, both in New York for the UN session, have been speaking optimistically about the chances for U.S. mediation.

[The Beirut newspaper As Safir published an interview Thursday with Mr. Berri in New York in which he said that the Reagan administration, despite official denials, had presented a plan to speed Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, United Press International reported. "Of course there is a plan — an eight-point plan," he was reported as saying. "Some of the points are quite positive while others are unacceptable."]

In place of direct talks with Israel, Mr. Karami suggested that the United States go back and forth between the two sides, carrying ideas and proposals.

The south of Lebanon is policed by the South Lebanese Army, a militia that is backed and armed by Israel, as well as by Israeli troops.

## EC Accord Seen Clearing Way for Rebate to Britain

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The president of the European Parliament said Thursday that the agreement earlier this week on a financial rescue package for the European Community should clear the way for the Parliament to release a rebate to Britain.

A decision by the Parliament in July to block the payment had threatened to unravel a series of EC reforms agreed on by the 10 heads of government in June.

Pierre Pflimlin of France, the president, expressed relief at a news conference over the decision by the EC's foreign ministers Tuesday to collect an additional 1 billion European Currency Units (\$750 million) from the 10 member states to prevent the community from running out of money later this month. The largely advisory Parliament is scheduled to review the emergency financing package when it meets in Strasbourg, France, next week.

Mr. Pflimlin said the foreign ministers' action meant that "we have avoided being strangled for the moment." He added that he expected the Parliament to vote to release the 750-million-ECU refund to Britain.

A spokesman for the South Lebanese Army said that demolition experts had defused a bomb apparently intended for the militia's commander, General Antoine Lahad, near his headquarters just north of the Israeli border, United Press International reported.

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BRIEFS

**Beagle Accord**  
... and Chile have reached an agreement to the territorial dispute over the ... Pope John Paul II made the ... were near war over boundaries ... countries South America ... dispute "with the objective of ... a brief statement initiated by ...

**Chad in Paris**  
... African countries will ... on Friday for a summit ... The French-African ... had arrived at Orly Airport, where ... cooperation and development ...

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**at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the**  
... in which an American ... time. The crew of seven, the large ... at one time, includes two women ...

**... Jose Napoleon Duarte in**  
... in talks at La Paz, Honduras, ... on their border differences, ...

**... cabinet minister, will be**  
... statement said Thursday, ... coalition Federal Council ...

# Bush to Fight IRS Ruling, Says He Was 'Singled Out'

By Jane Pezdek  
New York Times Service  
THUSA, Oklahoma, — Vice President George Bush says he feels he has been "singled out" by the IRS because he was not entitled by a ruling of the tax agency to do "what any other taxpayer" can do and roll over his capital gains.  
At a news conference here Wednesday night, six hours after his lawyers released information on his personal income taxes for 1981 through 1983, in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Bush said: "I think a lot of people out there would understand it and think if you're vice president that doesn't mean you should be singled out. I think I've been singled out."

Mr. Bush paid the Internal Revenue Service \$198,000 in back taxes and interest in June after the service ruled that he had failed to report about \$500,000 in income from the sale of his house on his 1981 tax return and improperly used \$29,000 in leftover campaign funds.

The information showed that Mr. Bush had an adjusted gross income of \$810,447 over the three-year period and paid \$303,421 in U.S. taxes. He paid 48.6 percent of his income in taxes in 1981, 24.2 percent in 1982 and 12.8 percent in 1983.

The issue in the house sale is the definition, under tax law, of Mr. Bush's principal residence. If, as he says, it is his home in Kennebunkport, Maine, which he bought in 1981, then he could apply the \$600,000 in profits he made when he sold his home in Houston in 1981 to the purchase of the Maine home and not pay taxes on the capital gain from the Houston sale.

If, however, his principal residence is deemed to be the vice presidential residence in Washington, as the IRS contends, he must report the gain and pay taxes at a rate of 30 percent.

Mr. Bush said that he had "been taken to the cleaners" by the IRS and that he "should be entitled to what any other citizen does and that is go the final route." Mr. Bush said he would appeal the decision.

Mr. Bush conceded he had been concerned about what his income tax returns, which he had not prepared or signed since 1981, would reveal. "I sighed with relief to see that the trustees, without any knowledge of mine, paid what looked like a reasonable amount of tax," he said.

**Mondale Assails Bush**  
Walter F. Mondale said Thursday that it is unfair that a wealthy person like Mr. Bush paid only 12.8 percent of his income in taxes last year. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Commenting on tax information released by Mr. Bush, the Demo-



George Bush

# Candidates Gear Up to Debate

Advisers Say Mondale Must Do Well to Ignite His Campaign

By Phil Gailey  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale have intensified their preparations for the first of two nationally broadcast 90-minute debates this month. Strategists in both political parties view them as crucial to Mr. Mondale's struggle to ignite his campaign before the Nov. 6 election.

With Mr. Reagan holding a large lead in public opinion polls, his campaign strategists said that the president's main task in the debates is simply to get through them without making a major mistake. If he succeeds, they said, Wednesday, Mr. Reagan should be able to coast through the remaining weeks of the campaign.

Mr. Mondale, according to his political advisers, faces the most difficult challenge of breaking through the presumption of Mr. Reagan's re-election and shifting the electorate's attention from the president's personal popularity to issues on which polls show voters more in tune with Mr. Mondale.

At a news briefing here Wednesday, James A. Johnson, national chairman of the Mondale campaign, said he did not expect the debates to cause a dramatic shift either way in Mr. Mondale's standing in the polls. The first debate is to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, at 9 P.M. Sunday.

Mr. Mondale has been seeking advice on debate strategy from a wide range of Democratic leaders, including members of Congress, former President Jimmy Carter and some of Mr. Carter's former aides, including Patrick Caddell, a public opinion analyst. According to one of Mr. Caddell's associates, the poll taker told Mr. Mondale in a memorandum that the electorate has not yet been engaged in this campaign and that it would be a mistake to try to turn the debates into a referendum on Mr. Reagan.

Instead, Mr. Caddell is said to have advised Mr. Mondale to try to persuade voters to look beyond Mr. Reagan's personal qualities and consider the consequences of his policies in a second term. On abortion, for example, that means arguing that a vote for Mr. Reagan will, in effect, decide that issue by giving him an opportunity to appoint Supreme Court justices who agree with his anti-abortion position.

Mr. Johnson seemed to echo Mr. Caddell's views Wednesday as he outlined Mr. Mondale's objectives in the debate. "Mostly, we want to engage the electorate," he said. The campaign chairman said Mr. Mondale would try to show that unlike Mr. Reagan he is in touch with the concerns of the average American family and that he has a carefully thought-out plan for dealing with the problems of the future.

Publicly, Reagan campaign officials are trying to play down the significance of the debates. Speaking earlier this week at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, Edward Rollins, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, said voter apathy was a greater concern

than the outcome of the debates. "Mondale has become almost insignificant," he said. "He's an alternative, but he's not pushing the vote himself. Realistically, you are not going to see the debates being the great thing that Mondale anticipates."

Mr. Reagan's strategists acknowledge, however, that the president's decision to meet his opponent in two debates at a time when his own popularity is soaring in the polls is not without political risks.

Not only will the expectations be higher for Mr. Reagan because of his reputation as a skilled television performer, they said, but the history of modern presidential debates has also been that challengers normally fare better than incumbents in these television events.

A major element of the Reagan campaign's strategy is to be prepared to correct quickly any mistakes or misstatements the president may make in the debates before they can become a major controversy.

As incumbents often do, Mr. Reagan and his campaign strategists held the upper hand in deciding the format of the debates, which are sponsored by the League of Women Voters. The first debate is to be on domestic issues. A second debate, which is to take place on Oct. 21 in Kansas City, will be on foreign policy.

In negotiating the terms of the presidential debate, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, insisted on questions from a panel and other conditions that are considered to be to Mr. Reagan's advantage.

# CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

N.Y. Probes Zaccaro Real-Estate Deal

NEW YORK (NYT) — John A. Zaccaro and the counsel to the Port Authority employees' credit union were to share a \$100,000 commission in a property sale involving a loan of at least \$475,000 from the credit union, a lawyer for the sellers said Wednesday. The lawyer, Stephen M. Raphael, said the commission had not yet been paid.

The loan, granted to a real-estate associate of Mr. Zaccaro, was later called improper by U.S. auditors because the associate, John DeLorenzo, was not a member of the credit union. The matter is under investigation by the Manhattan district attorney, Robert M. Morgenthau.

A lawyer for Mr. Zaccaro, the husband of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Geraldine A. Ferraro, confirmed that his client was involved in the investigation. The lawyer, Norman Ostrow, expressed confidence that it "will conclude that Zaccaro has done nothing wrong."

TV to Stick to Predictions on Nov. 6

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Representatives of the nation's three major television networks told a congressional subcommittee Wednesday that, despite criticism, they would not change their election day practices of speculating on the outcome of political contests before voting in those contests ends.

The networks have been the target of increasing criticism since the 1980 presidential election for using surveys of voters coming out of polling places to characterize voting trends on election days and for projecting the outcome before all polls have closed. Critics have asserted that these practices may have influenced voter turnout in some contests and in turn the possible outcome of some races.

Congress passed a resolution this year asking the networks not to use election day surveys in speculating on voter trends and not to project the outcome of a contest before all polls have closed.

The network officials, here to discuss their plans for covering the Nov. 6 election with the House subcommittee on telecommunications, consumer protection and finance, countered that there was insufficient scientific evidence to support the criticism. For that reason, they said, they had no plans to change their election day reporting practices.

Unions Plan New Effort for Mondale

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The AFL-CIO, concerned by evidence that its own members are not backing Walter F. Mondale as strongly as they hoped when the union leadership endorsed him for president a year ago, is gearing up a last-minute effort to reverse President Ronald Reagan's gains among union voters.

With the labor federation's own polls showing that less than 50 percent of its members are now supporting the Democratic ticket, its president, Lane Kirkland, Wednesday announced his plan for a 14-day tour of the industrial states of the Northeast and Middle West.

Mr. Kirkland, traveling in a motor home called the Solidarity Van, is scheduled to visit 24 cities in 12 states and to address up to 6,000 local officials of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Hopes for Registration Drive Fade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Organizers who had once hoped to register a million new voters on a single day are now taking to the streets of a number of American cities with their hopes scaled down.

"We're not going to make the million. It just didn't come together the way we hoped," said a civil rights leader, Hubert James, head of Voter Mobilization 1984, a nonpartisan coalition of more than 70 civil rights, feminist, peace, church, environmental and student groups.

"A lot of people that we hoped to activate became demoralized," Mr. James said. Even though it had to abandon its slogan of "A Million More in '84," the coalition still anticipated that a record number of new voters would be registered Thursday, Friday and during the weekend.

"We're saying 250,000 to 300,000 is within range," Mr. James said.

For the Record

Senator Edward M. Kennedy says President Ronald Reagan's practice of quoting John F. Kennedy is one of the most objectionable elements of the campaign. "I wish he would follow President Kennedy's lead on civil rights, arms control, the environment and on the many different issues that affect the quality of life and the hope for the future," the Massachusetts Democratic said.

Governor Robert Orr of Indiana, at 66 the nation's oldest governor, will woo the youth vote with the nation's first political music video. "It is risky," John Hammond, his executive assistant, said Wednesday of the variation on the two-minute political spot. "But it is more than a stunt. It is a way to reach young voters."

# U.S. Embassy Warns Users Of Mexican Main Roads

Los Angeles Times Service  
MEXICO CITY — The U.S. Embassy here has warned that it considers travel on four of Mexico's main highways to be dangerous for U.S. visitors.

Ambassador John Gavin said Wednesday he may urge the State Department to issue a formal travel advisory.

The State Department customarily issues formal advisories upon the request of embassies. They are distributed to travel organizations and usually lead to fewer U.S. visitors in affected areas.

U.S. officials in Mexico City said that the four areas being considered for the formal warning to tourists are part of Highway 15 in the west; parts of Highways 40 and 57 in central Mexico; and Highway 185 in the south.

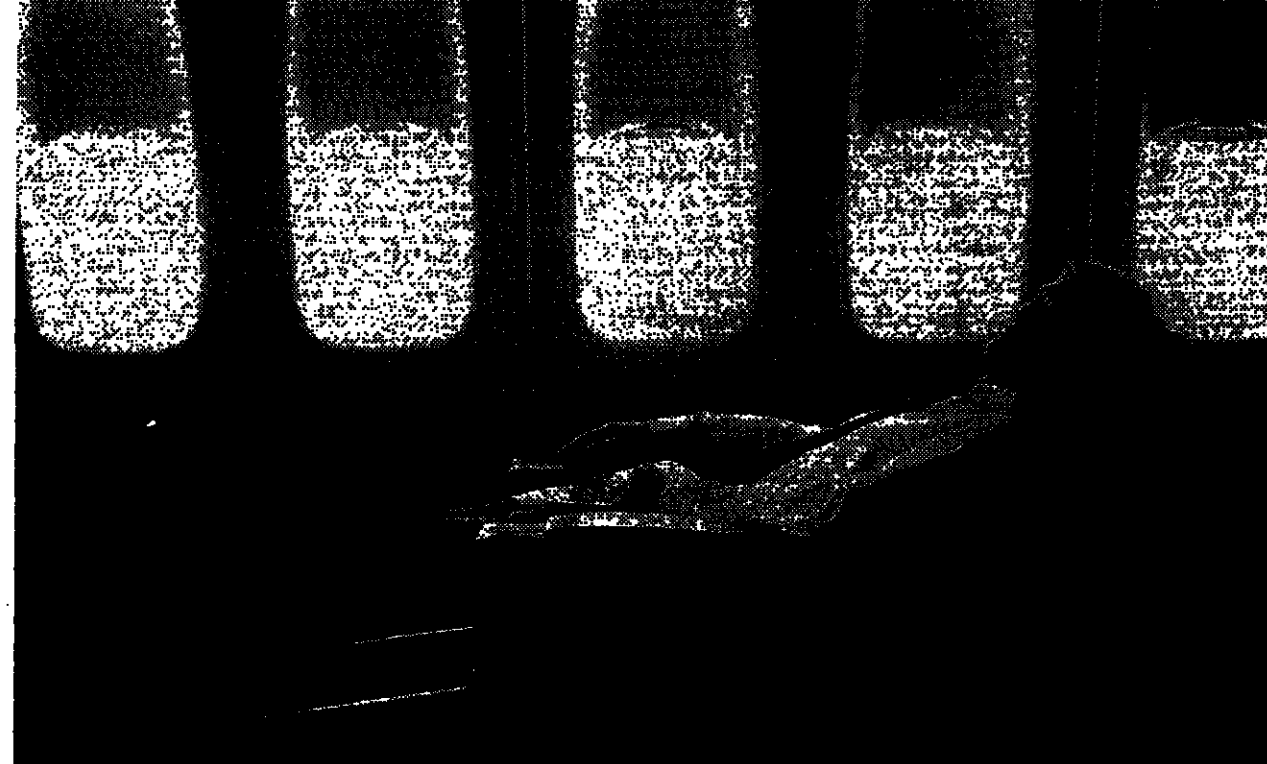
Mr. Gavin said that he wrote on Sept. 5 to Tourism Minister Antonio Enriquez Savignac to tell him that a travel advisory might be issued.

The letter discussed the details of a case involving a Texas couple robbed and assaulted on Highway 57 on Aug. 31, which Mr. Gavin called part of a "dangerous trend." He said that in some recent cases, the victims of highway assaults have been killed.

Mr. Gavin's comments came a day after the U.S. Navy announced that starting Friday, the Mexican border city of Tijuana will be off limits to sailors and marines between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M. because of reports of extortion by police in Tijuana, which is on the border with California.

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Ways to Help the Jobless

No early easing of the problem of Europe's jobless millions seems likely. Demand and output are rising, but not fast enough to provide the needed jobs. The continent is in a typical growth recession. Most governments take the advice of the OECD and the IMF that the way out of stagflation is to increase the underlying efficiency and flexibility of Europe's economies — a slow job.

The problem is even worse than the crude figures — probably nearly 12-percent unemployment by the end of next year — suggest. Admittedly, some of these people are working on the black market; but others are excluded from the figures because they have given up the job quest as hopeless. More serious still is the concentration of unemployment. A fifth of Europe's young are jobless; more than 40 percent of job-seekers now fall into the category of long-term unemployed, many of them the older workers.

It is hard to know whose plight is worse, the young who have never worked or the older generations who may never work again.

The unemployed get typecast: The longer you are without a job, the less likely you are to find one. And unemployment benefits shrink substantially after a time.

There are, as the French now underline, some things that governments can do. Education and training programs are criticized on the grounds that, after a year or so, the trainee is thrown back on the scrap heap, trained for a nonexistent job. Even so, a year or two has been gained. Society has at least shown compassion. And insofar as such programs raise the general adaptability of the labor force, they help to restore the flexibility that manpower in Europe currently lacks.

Renault is proposing an ambitious plan to its worried workers — a plan, however, that

will depend on cooperation from the unions and financial support from the government. Employment subsidies for the worst-hit groups may seem to do no more than redistribute unemployment. Yet they can encourage firms to take on workers rather than machinery, especially if reinforced by other action to reduce the relative cost of labor. (Business taxes at present mount very steeply with the number of workers employed.) And, paradoxically, it could be helpful if it were easier for firms to trim the payroll when they fall on temporary bad times.

There may be benefits from cooperation between the public sector and private enterprise to set up small firms to supply goods and services for which there is local demand that the private sector, working alone, does not meet. This idea is in its infancy in Europe. Its value has yet to be confirmed.

We have expressed doubt in this space ("Growth by Shortage," Aug. 15) about major efforts to create jobs by shortening the workweek. The OECD also seems lukewarm, observing that the past decade has actually seen workers become less prepared to swap income for leisure. It may, however, be necessary to encourage early retirement for the older unemployed — even though this can be costly and can rob the economy of its more experienced workers.

Most options, indeed, are costly. Yet governments must do what they can — within the limits imposed by the efficient working of the market economy — to relieve the stresses of unemployment.

The one thing not to do is to put at risk the better price stability that governments have so painfully secured. It would be hopelessly wasteful and no use to the unemployed.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Incumbent Is Champ

President Reagan has been needing the Democrats, and particularly Walter Mondale, with the suggestion that they are the all-time gold medal champion big spenders. But he is a bit out of date. The Democrats are no longer the spending champions. The gold medal is currently held by Mr. Reagan himself.

He has spent more than the Carter administration, and more than any other American administration back to World War II. He has spent more if you count defense in, and he has spent more if you take defense out. It is instructive to put the campaign speeches aside for a moment and look at the figures.

The accompanying table provides spending totals, by fiscal year, as percentage of the gross national product. That is the best and fairest way to measure public spending. It takes inflation into account, and also the growth of the economy as population and wealth rise.

The figures here include off-budget spending, which was higher in the Carter administration than now. And since Republicans sometimes argue that it is their emphasis on defense that is driving the totals up, we offer the totals both including and excluding defense.

The figures through 1983 come from the president's budget last February. The figures for fiscal 1984, which ended last Sunday, come from the update published in August by the Congressional Budget Office. (Federal spend-

ing as a proportion of GNP is currently falling because, in the present phase of the business cycle, the economy is expanding faster than the government's spending programs.)

Mr. Reagan has sometimes suggested that spending is high because Congress keeps doing it. "76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 Total 22.7 22.0 21.9 21.4 22.9 23.5 24.4 25.0 25.8 Defense 5.5 5.2 5.0 5.0 5.3 5.5 6.1 6.5 6.4 Other 17.2 16.8 16.9 16.4 17.6 18.0 18.3 18.5 17.4

obediently voting for popular social benefits. In fact, more often than not Congress has cut where Mr. Reagan indicated. Where the final spending totals for the year have been substantially larger than the original Reagan budget figures, it has usually been in areas where the administration at least shares the blame.

In both 1982 and 1983 the administration's grossly mismanaged farm programs overshot their budgets spectacularly. In 1982 it turned out that the president's budget had greatly underestimated the cost of interest on the federal debt. Similarly in 1983 it underestimated the unemployment rate and consequently the cost of unemployment compensation. As for 1984, it looks as though the actual spending total will be very close to the one that Mr. Reagan originally proposed in his budget.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Best New Way to Die

"It was a whole lot easier," an elderly woman recently told a New York Times reporter, "when God made the decision."

She was talking about dying, an old subject that is raising urgent new questions for families, physicians and lawmakers.

When that woman was a girl, people died in their own beds, often of diseases like pneumonia, which was once nicknamed "the old man's friend." Now 80 percent of Americans die in hospitals, and more of them have outlived their parents' span by 20 years or more. Medical technology has prolonged their lives; often it has also prolonged their deaths.

The deathwatch is part of mankind's history. For millennia it consisted of friends and relatives sitting by helplessly as a life slipped away. If one wished to, one could pray; there was little else to do.

Today, however, a deathwatch is apt to involve choices. What keeps the heart beating and the lungs moving may be a collection of machines, not the vagaries of nature. When

should these miracles of mechanics be turned off? At what point do they stop keeping a functioning human being alive and merely prevent a worn-out body from dying?

One answer may lie in legislation being drafted by New York State's health commissioner. It would prescribe when doctors may legally withhold life-saving measures from certain dying or terminally ill patients.

"Any guidelines being developed," Dr. David Axelrod says, "will be based on the premise that the primary responsibility of physicians and hospitals is to preserve life. However, we recognize that there are situations where extraordinary measures tend to prolong death rather than maintain life."

The guidelines, when completed, are bound to provoke more debate. For it is no longer enough to worry about how best to live. Given a medical technology that has outlived the morality needed to deal with the issue, one has to struggle with how best to die.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR OCT. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Barcelona Worries Madrid**  
MADRID — The conservative Government of Antonio Maura no longer denies that the situation is serious in Barcelona, and even the Opposition — with the exception, of course, of the Radical Republicans (led by Alejandro Lerroux), who are in more or less open sympathy with the Barcelona terrorists — confess that to re-establish the Constitutional guarantees [after recent rioting in response to a call-up of troops to fight in Morocco] in Catalonia and Gerona, as has been done in the rest of the kingdom, would be rank folly. It has been noticed that the Barcelona Anarchists, in their bomb outrages, generally place two bombs calculated to explode at an interval of twenty minutes or half an hour. The second bomb is always carefully concealed. The criminals expect that the second bomb will explode when the authorities are present.

**1934: Civil War Is Feared in Spain**  
MADRID — Spain has a government tonight [Oct. 4], but it finds itself on the verge of civil war. Simultaneously with the announcement of the new Cabinet, a general strike was proclaimed throughout the country. Manuel Azana y Diaz, former Premier and leader of the Left Republican party, issued a statement calling President Alcalá Zamora a "traitor" and declaring that the Republic will be defended "at all costs and by all means." The general strike and Azana's challenge were planned when it became clear that Alejandro Lerroux, who was asked to form a ministry, had decided to include members of the Catholic Action party, which all Republican elements consider anti-Republican. Trouble is anticipated, especially as the general strike order seems to have been obeyed throughout the country. The danger point is considered to be Barcelona.

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A View: America Is Safer Under Reagan

By Kenneth L. Adelman

The writer is director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — It has become fashionable to depict American-Soviet relations as tumbling to their lowest point ever in the postwar era. It is sometimes even suggested that we are on a road to nuclear war in the not-too-distant future. Is it all really true?

Many of the words from Moscow have been harsh. The Russians' refusal to participate in nuclear arms talks is lamentable. The increased patrolling of Soviet submarines off American coasts is worrisome, even though they have provided these waters for many years.

But we are really less secure today than we were earlier, or just four years ago?

I think not. Quite the contrary. Look back just two decades, for example, and compare President John F. Kennedy's 1,000 days in office to President Reagan's first 1,000 days. The Kennedy era is popularly recalled as one of smooth and skillful American stewardship over foreign affairs. Yet during that brief time we endured the Bay of Pigs fiasco, a disastrous superpower summit meeting in Vienna, a build-up of American involvement in Vietnam, the construction of the Berlin Wall and the Cuban missile crisis. Those were dangerous days. Events during the past three and a half years certainly do not match that cascade of crises.

Even in the 1970s, when the dialogue between Washington and Moscow was so rich and hopes for détente were so high, regional crises were still severe. From 1970 to 1976, while American and Soviet leaders held five summit meetings and an array of arms control negotiations, the Soviet Union backed and armed the continuing infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam, making a peaceful settlement of that conflict impossible. The Middle East erupted and the Russians threatened to intervene with their own troops, prompting us to go on strategic nuclear alert. Those, too, were dangerous days.

In many ways, 1979 symbolized the decade. During the first six months, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin met some 25 times, followed by the Carter-Brezhnev summit meeting in Vienna where the

In every year from 1975 to 1980, Soviet forces or armies largely supplied by Moscow invaded or seized control of a different Third World country.

World country: South Vietnam in 1975, Angola in 1975-76, Ethiopia in 1977, Cambodia in 1978 and Afghanistan in 1979. Nothing like this has happened in the past three years.

Soviet expansionism has been slowed, and there have been no full-scale crises. None of the three major wars during this period — Iran-Iraq, Lebanon and the Falklands — has led to confrontation between the superpowers.

Clearly, the world is not more dangerous. What has made it more stable? Active U.S. diplomacy and increased deterrence.

To be sure, we need to improve the current state of affairs. President Reagan is attempting to do just that. Besides strengthening our relationships with our allies and others and restoring more credible military power, he has sought to

reopen and deepen the dialogue with Moscow — particularly in arms control.

At this stage it is difficult to say when or whether the Soviet Union will accept significant nuclear arms limitations. We do not know if it will accept deep reductions in nuclear forces. We do not know if our very different strategic concepts can be made compatible enough for us to agree on how to distinguish the more threatening kinds of weapons. We do not know if the Russians will accept true strategic equality or continue to mask their demand for strategic superiority in the guise of what they call "equal security."

But we do know that we cannot find out unless we try. If, after enough time and with enough incentives, the answers to these central questions are no, then we will have learned something rather important about the Soviet Union and its real intentions. If the answers turn out to be yes, we will have taken a giant step toward the future of arms control. This hope is grounded in several reasons.

First is the continuity that will come with a second Reagan administration. It will bring considerable accumulated expertise and lessons learned both about arms control in particular and about dealing with the Russians in general.

Second, the strategic modernization program begun in 1981, with its base of a much healthier economy, provides considerably more incentives to the Russians to come to terms. The president's strategic defense initiative — popularly criticized as "Star Wars" — also adds incentives.

Third, the intermediate-range nuclear missiles already deployed in Western Europe also help prepare the ground for negotiating with Moscow.

Fourth, the Russians will surely not change leadership as often as they have over the past four years — and should thus be able and willing to engage in real negotiations.

Finally, we are ready for tough bargaining and equally tough trade-offs once the Russians return to the negotiating table.

This was adapted for The New York Times from a speech to the San Diego World Affairs Council.

A Regret: Reagan Seems Unsited to Negotiation

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — Will it make a great deal of difference that President Reagan now addresses conciliatory words to the Soviet Union? Probably not.

That his Sept. 24 speech before the U.N. General Assembly had a political purpose is obvious. The White House, not the State Department, pressed for the softer draft. White House speech writers, not some idealistic Foreign Service officer, inserted the references to the leading champion of nonviolence in the 20th century, Mahatma Gandhi.

The speech only continues an effort that the administration has been making for nearly a year to lure the Soviet Union back into a more normal diplomatic dialogue. At the turn of the year, in an interview with Time magazine, Mr. Reagan promised to tone down his rhetoric about the Soviet Union. On Jan. 16 he delivered his first conciliatory speech on U.S.-Soviet relations. Were it not for his subsequent pre-broadcast joke about bombing the Soviet Union in five minutes, the memory of the earlier speech would be stronger and the UN speech would not be seen as such a significant departure.

Nor are such expressions about Mr. Reagan's strong desire for agreement with the Soviets confined to this election year. Forgotten is the five-page letter to Leonid Brezhnev that he sent from his hospital bed in the spring of 1981. Recovering from a bullet wound, he wrote of his horror of nuclear war, hopes for peace and willingness to move toward progress in arms control.

At the United Nations Mr. Reagan was basically saying that although he was not yet prepared to change any substantive U.S. position, he wanted to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union. In 1980, while regularly advancing hard-line positions on arms control, he promised to sit down with the Soviets "as long as it takes" to get an arms control agreement. So in some respects the UN speech was a return to an earlier Reagan position.

Mr. Reagan is able to change his mind even on subjects about which he feels very strongly. One of the most skilled Reagan-watchers over the years has been Lou Cannon, political correspondent of The Washington Post. In his book "Reagan" he relates a fascinating episode involving then Governor Reagan.

His new state finance director, Verne Orr, who was later secretary of the air force, learned from his predecessor, Caspar Weinberger, that one should never mention income withholding to the governor, who had stated repeatedly that his opposition to this idea was "set in concrete." Mr. Orr's problem was that California faced a serious cash flow problem. Finally, screwing up his courage, he presented the full case to the governor, who was also informed of widespread support for the proposal from legislators and fiscal experts. Mr. Reagan's reaction was, "You mean the emperor has no clothes?" He gave in.

The president does not confuse subterfuge with pigheadedness. Confronted with impossible odds or new needs, he will change, and if his attitude toward the Soviet Union is new, it should probably be understood in that context.

But is a change in attitude enough? An important book reviewed in the International Herald Tribune today — "Deadly Gambits," by Strobe Talbot — provides voluminous evidence for the case that the problem for the Reagan administration's arms control policy is not the president's attitude but his work habits and personnel policies. Unless he can change both, the arms control record of a second Reagan administration is likely to resemble the sterile and ultimately threatening record of the first.

In Mr. Talbot's book, based on extensive interviews with numerous

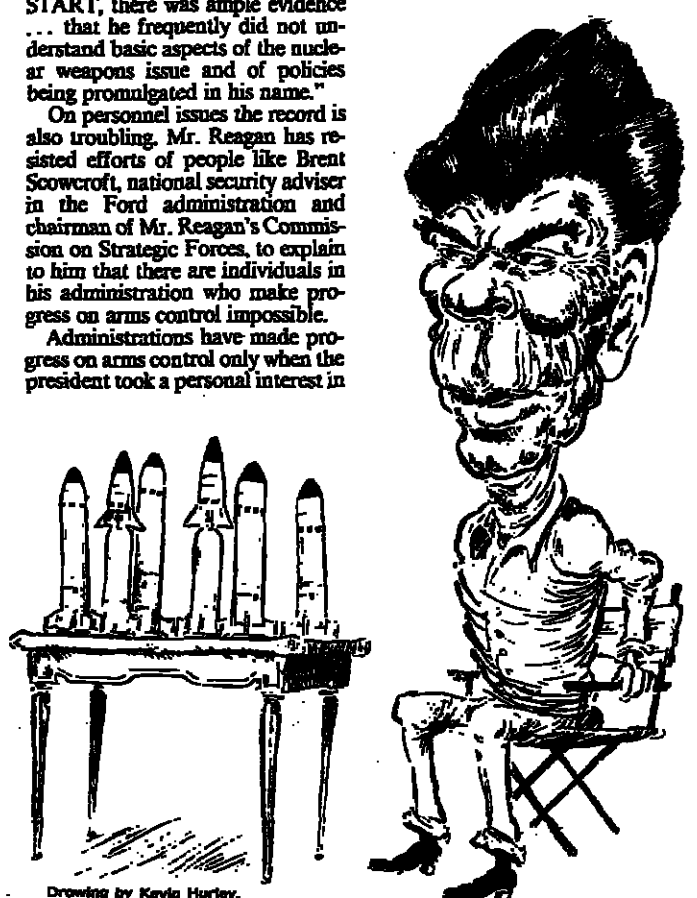
key officials in the Reagan administration, the president emerges as a figure unwilling to read more than a three-page memorandum on any complicated subject, convinced that policy is settled when a speech is given, and embarrassingly misinformed about many of the essentials of the American defense posture.

Mr. Talbot concludes: "Even though he chaired 16 National Security Council-level meetings on START, there was ample evidence that he frequently did not understand basic aspects of the nuclear weapons issue and of policies being promulgated in his name." On personnel issues the record is also troubling. Mr. Reagan has resisted efforts of people like Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser in the Ford administration and chairman of Mr. Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces, to explain to him that there are individuals in his administration who make progress on arms control impossible.

Administrations have made progress on arms control only when the president took a personal interest in

detailed proposals and took determined action to back up those government officials who were pressing for progress. The best news in recent months is not that Mr. Reagan met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko but that he worked so hard to prepare for that meeting. Unless such practices become a habit, it seems true that, despite the new tone toward the Soviet Union, not much has changed.

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Sad to Say, the Community Isn't Going Bankrupt

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The specter of bankruptcy that has been haunting the European Community was dispelled this week, but no champagne corks popped in Brussels. The foreign, finance and farm ministers of the 10 EC countries managed at key talks in Luxembourg to shore up the Community's tumbledown finances for a little while longer, but a good many top officials inside the European Commission would prefer to see the EC go bust with a bang.

The ensuing administrative paralysis and political panic, they argue, would do more than all the past years of inter-governmental sniping to concentrate minds on what needs to be done to restore the EC to health — in short, to stop stuffing money into the pockets of rich European farmers.

Oct. 20 was to have been the date on which EC commission officials started signing checks on empty bank accounts in order to pay subsidies to the farmers. Now the patch-up deal negotiated in Luxembourg means that further funds will cover up the one-billion-ECU shortfall of 1984.

It may sound odd, but the rescue package has produced a lot of long faces in Brussels. The emergency bailout patched together by the member governments on Monday and Tuesday falls far short of treating the root causes of the Community's political and financial difficulties. It plugs the 1985 budget that will probably suffice for the eight months until late August. But it fails to solve the problem of the uncontrolled farm spending that is causing the bankruptcy.

Runaway farm spending has brought the Community to its knees. The common agricultural policy (CAP) mops up three-quarters of the total EC budget — leaving little or nothing for the victims of industrial collapse in Europe. This year the farm subsidies will cost more than

\$15 billion, or about \$2 billion more than the budget could bear.

When the six-country Common Market was launched more than a quarter of a century ago, farmers were needy and also politically important. An open-ended commitment was essential to EC unity. Today, however, poor they may be, they are seldom worse off than Europe's 12 million registered unemployed.

The fact that the number of farmers has shrunk to 8 million from more than 16 million in the mid-1960s means that they are of increasingly less account in national politics. Why else are the farmers one of the few interest groups reduced to making noisy protests in the streets of Brussels rather than effective ones in the corridors of power back home?

The case for subsidizing the truly disadvantaged farmers of Europe, and for assuring agricultural self-sufficiency, is as strong as ever. If Europe's policy-makers could agree on ways of reassessing farmers' needs, there is no reason why the Community should not be relaunched on the basis of a sounder and fairer agricultural policy. All it should take would be a long, hard look at where the present, crippling expensive farm subsidies are really going.

Large landowners naturally claim the biggest subsidies. They are accused of excessive profits. Cutting back on these excess profits is the key to reforming the Common Agricultural Policy, says Brian Gardner, a Brussels-based policy expert with the farm consultancy Agri-Europe. In the grain sector, he says, excess profits mean that earnings for rich farmers in, say, the Paris basin, East Anglia or Jutland are 15 to 20 percent above a fair return on capital.

In the dairy sector, other experts reckon, the situation is still worse. Two-thirds of all dairy farmers

get in most years goes on export subsidies, and a further 15 percent is spent on storage of farm surpluses.

It is a strange commentary on life in Europe that this state of affairs continues despite awareness inside EC governments that something has gone very wrong with the Community's farm policy. The figures cited in this article are familiar to many public officials and politicians. Yet a small, well organized lobby representing the interests of big farmers has so far managed to block reform.

What needs to be done is for the subsidies to be redirected away from milk, beef and grain (which take about 70 percent of the CAP's cash) toward Mediterranean produce. If it takes bankruptcy of the Community to achieve that, the shock will be a good political investment.

Nor does all the lavish funding go to the farmers. Half of the CAP bud-

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Helping Ethiopian Jews

Simcha Jacobovici's opinion column "Ethiopian Jews Are Dying: Why Doesn't Israel Help?" (Sept. 18) is a tragedy. Forty years after the Holocaust, we remain traumatized for not having done enough to rescue European Jewry. Some reactions are guided less by the needs of the present than by guilt over the past. Instead of focusing on the miracle of Ethiopian Jews being rescued and brought home to Israel, Mr. Jacobovici rips at himself and Israel in frustration that even more can't be done.

So far, 7,000 Ethiopian Jews have been saved from Africa's miserable refugee camps. This miracle is happening despite hostile governments, anti-Semitic religious groups and warring political factions.

The writer does not mention that 95 percent of the more than 7,000 Ethiopian Jews living in Israel were

saved by the determination and energies of Israel and world Jewry.

He charges that Israel is indifferent to the deaths of hundreds of children in the refugee camps. Yet he knows there is an assiduous effort taking place to prevent disease from ever taking as tragic a toll as he asserts.

Then Prime Minister Menachem Begin stated unequivocally on Jan. 6, 1982: "Israel took the momentous decision to bring home all our Falasha brethren and it is doing its utmost to carry out this historic task."

Mr. Jacobovici implies that Ethiopian Jews support his charges, citing a recent demonstration in Jerusalem. But of 40-odd buses rented by Mr. Jacobovici's organization to bring Ethiopian Jews to the demonstration, three-fourths returned empty. Thousands of people showed support of Israel by staying home.

During two recent trips to Ethiopia I was seared by the misery. In refugee

Legislating Is About Umbrellas

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Politicians these days are expected to have such scruples within their scruples that they would never knowingly do anything considerate for a "special interest." But consider a bill in the House of Representatives, H.R. 5783, and the saga of the umbrella frame.

That bill is the handwork of Congresswoman Mary Kay Chabot, Democrat whose district includes Toledo, Ohio. In 1899, the Hall Brothers Umbrella Company began doing its useful work so that you need not let a smudge be your umbrella. In time it became part of the Hall-Jordan Company, which today is one of just eight remaining American manufacturers of hand-held rain umbrellas.

But no American firm makes frames for such umbrellas. Last year Taiwan accounted for more than 50 percent of imported frames. Under an automatic triggering formula of the tariff schedules, a 15-percent duty was imposed on such imports.

Today 95 percent of all umbrellas sold in America are manufactured overseas. The duty on frames could have killed the eight domestic manufacturers, irrationally. It is a protectionist measure, but there is no domestic umbrella-frame industry to protect. H.R. 5783 carefully leaves in place the duty on frames for beach and patio umbrellas, as American manufacturers of such frames desire.

On the other side of the Capitol from where Representative Chabot toils, Ohio's Senator John Glenn sees his duty and did it: "Mr. President, I rise today to add a noncontroversial amendment to the Miscellaneous Tariff bill currently before the Senate."

So unless the president vetoes the whole tariff bill (for reasons unrelated to umbrellas) the umbrella makers of Toledo — about 25 of them — can continue to fight the good fight for the American way of umbrellas. They are members of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers, but they stood shoulder to shoulder with management in petitioning for passage of H.R. 5783. This collaboration was a setback for the class struggle, but life is full of compromises.

Representative Ed Jenkins, Democrat from Georgia's 9th district, participated in the passage of the bill, as well he should, having received a rocket from a tony constituent, the founder of the Southern Umbrella Company, the nifty slogan of which is: "Born in Hartwell, Georgia — Raised Everywhere." The gentleman's letter ended with a snort: "I am expecting a satisfactory explanation from you at once without long government red-tape procedure."

That is a tone of voice that Congressmen often take. It gives you a sense of why being a congressman is not all beer and skittles.

The lads at the White House who wear those aesthetically appalling and ideologically unsatisfactory neckties decorated with the profile of Adam Smith (whose profile would be on neckties in a Mondale administration — John Kenneth Galbraith?) should, if they want to practice what they preach, strip the protection from the beach and patio umbrella people, forcing them to make umbrellas in the brazen gale of competition from abroad. But, just as God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, government, under Republicans and Democrats alike, does God one better by tempering the wind even for some unborn lambs.

It is easy to treat such episodes in the umbrella-frame duty-lifting as subjects for merriment: Men and women labor like hod carriers and spend like sheikhs to get elected to the House or Senate so they can give laws to the great republic, and they wind up worrying about umbrella frames, and being barked at by constituents in the bargain.

Actually, a lot of what legislators do — searching for lost Social Security checks, delivering high school commencement addresses, having their pictures taken with Miss Yagot of 1984 — is less interesting, dignified and useful than H.R. 5783. The wonder is that Americans can persuade people to become legislators, considering the small pay and the abundant abuse that comes with the job.

One man eager to become a legislator is Ray Shamie, who defeated Eliot Richardson for the Republican Senate nomination in Massachusetts. Recently, in his unimpeachable interview at the end of a long campaign day, he said something he did not quite mean but that some anarchists misquoting as conservatives do seem to think "Billet believes for people, I don't." That statement, which puts Social Security, the interstate highway system and World War II (to cite just three government undertakings) in their place, is refuted by, among other things, H.R. 5783, be it ever so humble.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The letter published yesterday under the heading "Greece Appears Helpful" was from Leopold J. Niklas, General







# Iran Reasserts Support for 'Oppressed'

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

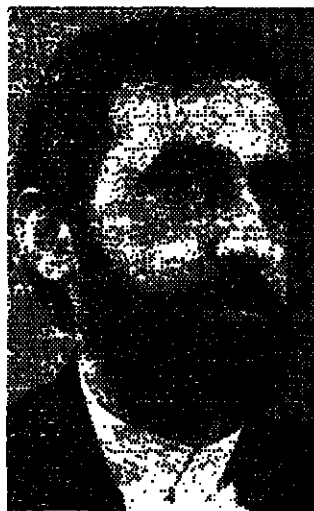
NEW YORK — Iran's foreign minister says Iran will continue to give physical and moral support to the causes of oppressed peoples around the world, including those in Lebanon.

In an interview Tuesday, Foreign Minister Ali-Akbar Velayati also said that his country had no knowledge of and did not support Islamic Jihad, the group that has claimed responsibility for bombings and other violence in the Middle East, and that Iran did not want its war with Iraq to spill over into other countries.

While relations with the Soviet Union were normal, he said, he saw no hope of improving relations with the United States.

He brushed aside reports that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, is in bad health, saying, "Imam Khomeini is in perfect health, physically and spiritually."

Mr. Velayati, 39, a Iranian-educated pediatrician who briefly did postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, was interviewed in the Fifth Avenue townhouse in New York that is the official residence of the head of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations.



Ali-Akbar Velayati

The interview was held in a parlor furnished with remnants of the shah's regime — velvet chairs, brocade-covered divans, mirrors, a huge Persian carpet and a crystal chandelier.

On Iran's support for the causes of oppressed peoples, particularly in Lebanon, the foreign minister said: "If our friends anywhere in the world ask us, of course we will help them. It's the same way the United States government helps its so-called friends, and even helps

them when they don't ask, as in Grenada."

He was asked to explain the presence of hundreds of Iranian Revolutionary Guards who have been stationed in Lebanon since 1982 to provide Lebanese Shiite Muslims with money, weapons, training and education. He replied that it was "a symbol of help we've sent to our Syrian friends, under Syrian supervision in its confrontation with Israel" and denied that Iran was trying to export its Islamic revolution to Lebanon.

He said Iran exports its revolution through cultural, not physical, means.

"We, like others, of course are interested in advertising and publicizing our ideas, faith and doctrine in the same way that Europeans have tried very hard for many centuries to export their own culture to other parts of the world," he said.

Mr. Velayati denied any knowledge of the Islamic Jihad group, which has claimed responsibility for the car-bombing of the U.S. Embassy in East Beirut last month, the suicide bombings of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Marines garrison in West Beirut last year and other violent acts in the region.

He blamed U.S. actions for bombings in Lebanon.

"The United States intervention

in Lebanon is the main cause of developments that followed," he said. "When the United States intervenes in another country, it should expect certain reactions from the people."

Mr. Velayati said he saw no possibility of any improvement in relations with the United States. He cited U.S. opposition to the revolution and support of counter-revolutionary groups.

Relations with the Soviet Union, on the other hand, are normal, he said. "Our relations with the Soviet Union are exactly what relations between two neighbors should be."

## U.S. Reacts Sharply

The State Department took strong exception Thursday to Mr. Velayati's statement that U.S. intervention in Lebanon is to blame for the series of bombings of U.S. installations in Beirut. The Associated Press reported.

Alan D. Romberg, the State Department's deputy spokesman, said the statements "undermine the ability of nations to work together for the common goals of peace and prosperity. The apparent official blessing for acts of terrorism against diplomatic establishments from a government official charged with directing his country's diplomatic relations is nothing short of incomprehensible."

# Italian Crime 'Envoys' Said to Operate in U.S.

By John J. Goldman  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal prosecutors have learned that underworld "ambassadors" from the Sicilian Mafia have been operating in the United States for 15 to 20 years, sometimes joining in criminal operations with American organized crime families, sometimes operating alone.

Federal intelligence experts have learned through undercover operatives and a top Italian underworld informant that the Sicilian mobsters apparently concentrate on international drug trafficking and take orders from heroin smugglers in Italy. They may sell drugs to American mobsters or distribute the narcotics independently, authorities said.

The Sicilians "are not subordinate or superior; they are separate," Charles E. Rose, an assistant U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of New York and a Mafia expert, said Wednesday. However, he said, they link up with American families "on matters of mutual interest."

In recent days, intelligence experts on both sides of the Atlantic have been analyzing the disclosures of Tommaso Buscetta, a leading Italian organized crime chief, extradited to Italy from Brazil. Federal prosecutors say other key pieces of intelligence about the Sicilian mobsters followed the arrest of 37 persons last April, in what the Department of Justice has labeled the largest heroin case in American history.

Investigators found that Sicilians who came to the United States 15 to 20 years ago used a string of pizza parlors in small cities and towns to distribute \$1.65 billion worth of heroin.

The arrest last April in Madrid of Gaetano Badalamenti, a reputed Sicilian underworld leader and drug smuggler, was central to smashing the massive heroin ring. Among those who surrendered Tuesday for extradition to Italy was Salvatore Catalano of New York, who federal prosecutors at first believed was second in command of the Joseph Bonanno crime family. But the prosecutors have since revised that description.

"Catalano was described as the Sicilian faction of the Bonanno family," Mr. Rose said. "We learned this is not accurate. Catalano is a member of a Sicilian-based Mafia family and works directly for and takes orders directly from the people in Sicily. He runs his part of the show. He is an ambassador."

Mr. Rose said federal intelligence agents did not know how many Sicilian "ambassadors" have been dispatched to the United States over the years to conduct business for their bosses in Italy. But it appears that most of their activities are limited to the drug trade.

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Oct. 5, 1984

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## In Search of Brel: The Man Who Invented 'Le Grand Jacques'

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — When Jacques Brel died in 1978 at the age of 49, he was internationally famous as a performer, but Brel the man was less well-known, an intriguing, contradictory figure — intelligent but not cultured, honest when it suited him and mythomaniac the rest of the time, a very macho man who sang of mean women and saw himself as their victim.

In fact, Brel was an actor, inventing his life and re-inventing his past, using words, even in conversation, more as song, as symbol, than as fact, staying up all night smoking cigarettes and drinking hard, talking about love and sometimes politics, two subjects where he preferred fiction to fact, creating and un-creating *le grand Jacques* — until in the end he did not know who Jacques Brel was.

"Brel... kept on asking himself who the hell he was, why had all this happened to him," said Olivier Todd, the author of a new French biography of the Belgian singer and composer, which cuts through many of the myths that Brel and his friends and lovers created. "He's a formidable actor. He plays acts for himself. But there remains nevertheless something hard and honest in the end."

That something hard and honest showed in the performer perhaps more than in the man. He wrote hundreds of songs, toured a good bit of the world, acted in 10 movies, directed two others, played Don Quixote in the French "Man of La Mancha." He was unlike many singers of his generation in his professionalism: He did not arrive late for concerts; he did not have tantrums; he never used playback; he did not follow fashion; and he gave himself completely to his songs — "He did give you this incredible impression of singing at his best for the last time," Todd said.

AND he stuck to what he said. When he announced in 1967 that he would not sing in concert, he meant it. Todd said: "He says, 'I'm going to go and see elsewhere'... and he does. He says 'I'm going to stop singing,' and he does not come back. If you look at the French stage, I mean, the number of people — Maurice Chevalier must have left the stage 25 times. Perhaps that's why he found it so difficult to keep his word privately."

Indeed, he did not always keep his word, and he did not always tell the truth. Todd, the former editor in chief of the magazine L'Express, went back to Brel's letters, to the women and men who were close to him — many of whom had not talked about Brel publicly in many years — and found that the singer was neither the genius-saint who spoke in lyrics that his last mistress portrayed, nor the bitter misanthrope that some of his songs portray.

He was both unsure and arrogant, generous and vindictive. He was never entirely comfortable with what it meant to be from a small, linguistically divided country that was the butt of so many French jokes. He felt physically awkward, thought himself ugly. He called song a minor art. From the beginning, he did not want to be what people said he was. He liked to contradict. Early on, Todd said, he "comes to Paris and decides that he's going to be a poet. He thinks he's a poet. He says so in his letters. And then when people start calling him a poet, then he rebels and goes to the other end, and he keeps on saying there's no such thing as talent, only hard work."

Brel was attractive, funny, tough-talking, hard-drinking, eternally smoking. "I find him very interesting. I find him very original and very irritating, and it's obvious that he's — I hate the word — contradictions is the euphemism of the day for him," Todd said. "He's not an intellectual. So what? So much the better. I mean, the Sorbonne is full of intellectuals who are dreadful bores, and a lot of intelligent people are not intellectuals." And in a way Brel the singer and Brel

'He's a formidable actor. He plays acts for himself. But here remains nevertheless something hard and honest in the end,' says his biographer. That something hard and honest showed in the performer perhaps more than in the man.

the man did not think entirely the same way. "His talent was more intelligent than he was," Todd said.

"I had no idea how little he knew about music — the fact that he couldn't decipher a note," Todd said. "He regretted it later in life, just as he regretted not having had a regular education. Thank God that he didn't. His first songs are really so corny.... Imagine if he'd been at Brussels University, and in the evening went around the bars singing his things, he would by maturing have seen that they were very bad and he would probably have dropped it." Instead, Brel went to Paris, and in five years he found his way.

His songs are controversial, harsh, rarely



Olivier Todd.

truly romantic. The lyrics matter more than the music. The subjects are often harsh; the words are sonorous; the rhymes are rarely strained; the images are strong. (And they work well only in French. While Mort Shuman's "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" was a hit in the United States, the English translations of Brel's songs are pale sisters.)

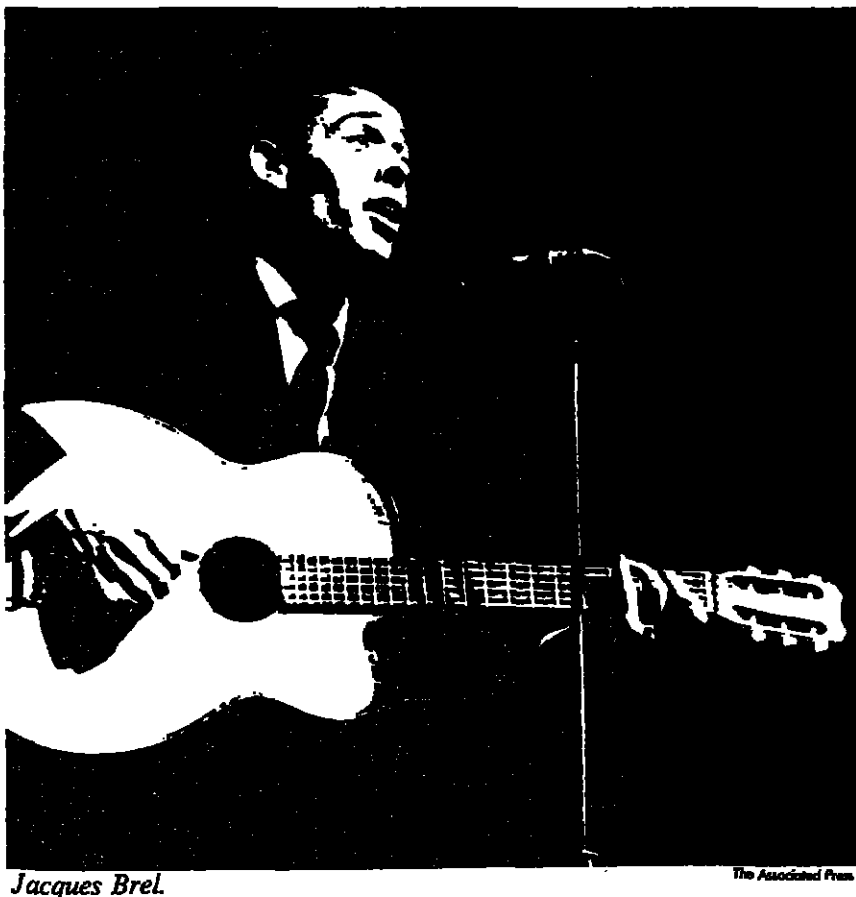
He laughed at the Flemish, the clergy, the bourgeois. But it was perhaps his treatment of women, in and out of song, that most fascinated people. In his songs, women are cruel, mocking, calculating, inconsistent; they are does who betray, fruits that ripen and rot. Todd quotes him: "I am not misogynist, but I am profoundly wary of [women]. I am wary of them because I hate to suffer, to have toothaches.... From what I know of women, I think that men should walk among them like cats.... Watch where they put their paws." In the end, for talking, for working, for daily living Brel preferred men, *les copains, les potes*.

BUT there were always women in his life, often several at a time, and while he did not always treat them elegantly, he always — as in his songs — presented himself as their victim. "He's a macho victim. He's very, very macho," Todd said. His book shows a man who, if he was not a conventional husband and father, nevertheless had a very conservative view of home and family.

While he lived apart from his wife for most of his life, he never divorced her; she managed his money, and she and his three daughters inherited it. On his rare visits home, he wanted to be treated as a returning hero. He told his daughters to rebel, not to be bourgeois, but he did not accept it when they did. He could not stay home, did not believe in the longevity of couples, but he sought to create homes with his companions, where he could come and go. In his last home in the Marquesas Islands, he took to cooking.

His songs about women came from his experience, and yet curiously they go much farther, are much more bitter than he was. "Curiously, and interestingly, and artistically, his songs are not literally autobiographical, but at the same time he has to live through these situations — separations, terrible women — to be able to produce songs," Todd said. This was part of creating Jacques Brel.

"What I did find interesting but odd is that he managed to create the image of the misogynistic singer. That's one of the reasons I went into his private life — and there was a discrepancy, obviously. And I do think now that one of the reasons he left the stage is that he realized there was something wrong with singing black and living white. Because he did a lot of harm to a lot of women, the important ones in his life, but he was also extremely nice to a lot of women. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."



Jacques Brel.

## Acting and the Uses of Fear

PARIS — On the small screen, life's rich pageant is a game of follow the leader. The present trend in television is to remake old films ("The Sun Also Rises," "Tender is the Night," "The Razor's Edge") with new leading actors to attract young viewers.

Right now, "The Hallmark Hall of Fame" is preparing the goldenest of them all, another version of "La Dame aux Camélias," which is always called "Camille" in the United States, although there is no character in it by that name, the doomed and beflowered courtesan being Marguerite Gautier and her callow lover Armand Duval.

"Camille" has been done for American television four times since 1948 (the original story was written by Alexandre Dumas fils a century earlier), and it has been adapted to the screen at least 19 times with stars ranging from Sarah Bernhardt (1911) to Clara Kimball Young, Theda Bara, Nazimova, Yvonne Printemps and, of course, Greta Garbo in 1936.

Garbo was an elderly 32 at the time. Hallmark's Lady of the Camélias is Greta Scacchi, who appeared successfully in "Heat and Dust" and is 24. Her Armand is Colin Firth, 23, who played in the stage and screen versions of "Another Country" and says he not only has never seen the Garbo film but didn't know there was one.

In addition to English leading actors and an English director, Desmond Davis, the cast is completed, as is so often the custom these days, by English character actors of such staunch talent that they could make "Camille" work if it were played by Popeye and Olive Oyl. They include Billie Whitelaw, Rachel Kempson, Ben Kingsley, Denholm Elliott and Sir John Gielgud, who played Armand early in his career and is not surprised by the story's durability.

"Tubercular heroines are always a good card to play," Sir John notes. The respected critic James Agate wrote a good deal about Bernhardt's Lady of the Camélias, he says. "Agate says Bernhardt never wore a camellia. Now they're festooned with them."

"Camille" is being shot entirely at Ferrières, the Rothschild chateau about an hour from Paris, and today is the big gambling scene, with chandeliers glowing against silhouetted walls and extras in 1840s evening dresses crowding vivaciously around the gaming table.

But someone who by now is probably lying deep in an unmarked grave has forgotten the ivory ball for the roulette wheel. It will take two hours to fetch one from Paris. The production subsidies and the director, who has a quirky, effin face, tries to be good-humored about it. "I would rather someone had walked in with a tiny roulette ball and said, 'I've lost the table,' he says.

Billie Whitelaw, who plays Marguerite's flashy, tart chum, relaxes in her dressing room insofar as is possible in a very tight dress of a virulent salmonella color that must not crease, a red wig that must not touch, and makeup that must not be disturbed by heavy-rimmed spectacles she usually wears.

SHE is one of Britain's leading stage actresses and the definitive interpreter of Samuel Beckett, who has written several plays for her. "The fact that Samuel Beckett writes plays for Billie Whitelaw to star in is one of the few comprehensible things about him," an English critic has said.

Billie Whitelaw once played Marguerite Gautier on television ("You stay around long enough and you find yourself playing the older friend," she says). She was in Hitchcock's "Frenzy" and for the director Jack Gold has just finished filming the role of a Greek Cypriot widow.

"She never stops talking. I don't know, I always have parts that go on and on. You do Beckett and what do you get? Long speeches you have to do in one take. She has unconsciously assumed the widest accent as she talks, just as later when simply speaking the name Edith Evans her voice automatically swoops into that actress's most famous words, 'A handbag!'"

Billie Whitelaw's career has ranged from revue to Christopher Hampton's "Tales From Hollywood" to John Barton's 12-hour marathon for the Royal Shakespeare Company, "The Greeks."

"I started as Artemis. In the middle chunk I was Andromache. I ended with a marvelous speech of Athena in which she says so rightly it has to have balance, whatever you do. I've always thought that since I was young — life has to equate to a straight line and it would seem that it is so."

"She's very good news," says Peter Adam, who produced the BBC television version of Beckett's "Happy Days."

"Whatever she does is respected, she's not one to be drawn into that chic actorish



Billie Whitelaw as Prudence in "Camille."

thing." A comparison the English often make is with Simone Signoret: There is no apparent affinity but what is probably meant is integrity, earthiness and a total lack of actressy "side."

"Listen to Billie go on, she does like a chat," comes the teasing voice of Colin Firth from outside the open dressing-room door.

"Get up a mention, Billie," urges Patrick Ryecart, who plays Armand's sidekick. "They're sending me up something rotten out there," she remarks good-naturedly. She makes no move to shut the door.

Born in the Midlands, Billie Whitelaw was named Diana. Her father, she says, probably had a few on the way to the registry office and Diana emerged as Billie. "I don't mind now, I hated it as a child." Her mother sent her to an amateur theater because she stuttered and by 11 she was a radio actress, playing small boys. "I don't even know if I want to be an actress, though it's a bit late in life to say that. I never had to make the choice, I was never staggered."

She went straight into repertory theater and has never had any professional training. "I do feel I have a permanent school satchel on my back. I feel totally inadequate for anything I do, even soap opera. I work very hard because it frightens me. I always start with the promise that I can't do it."

(Later, at lunch the actors talk about the best moment of a production. The younger ones agree that it is when your agent says you've got the job. "It's when the curtain goes up and you're finally free," Billie Whitelaw quietly says.)

Fear makes her prepare so intensively that she often gets more out of a role than it contains. "I'm all hit and miss. I go over it and over it and work and work before the work actually starts. Once I have gone over the role, I can do it any way. There are so many ways. Billie Whitelaw is made up of so many different people. I like to be told."

As an experiment, the director John Dexter once told her to play Desdemona five different ways. "He was satisfied with all five," she says.

BILLIE Whitelaw is now on the board of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, an honor she finds deeply unsettling. "I said yes but I don't know what it means yet. I certainly can't sit in judgment on other actors. I'm bad at being on the board of anything. I cannot do committees. I like to spend time with my family. It sounds silly, but there's always mountains of washing to do."

She is married to the writer Robert Muller and they have three sons, two by Muller's previous marriage. She says she is a recluse. Who's Who in the Theatre lists her hobby as Do It Yourself. "I don't have a hobby. They

said what are you doing now and I said putting up a shelf."

Her eagerness to follow direction has helped make her an ideal interpreter of Beckett, who has directed her several times and with whom she has on occasion rehearsed over the telephone.

"He is meticulous, to put it mildly. And that is a quote from him, to put it mildly." In his scripts Beckett often marks rhythms by putting dots after a word.

"The first actual note he gave me was when we were doing 'Play.' It said, 'Please, four lines down, three lines in, make it three dots instead of four.'"

This sort of detail, which might drive other actresses mad, was ultimately extremely helpful. "If I get the music right, I'm all right. I do as I'm told once I get the rhythm."

During the early 1960s, at the exciting start of the National Theatre in England, she shared a dressing room with the other young actresses Maggie Smith, Joan Plowright and Geraldine McEwan and alternated with Maggie Smith as Desdemona to Laurence Olivier's "Othello."

She began her Beckett career with "Play" in 1964 because, she says, she was the only one with nothing to prepare. She did "Play" as a fill-in while preparing for the 17th-century comedy "The Dutch Courtesan," and life has never been the same.

She appeared alone in a Beckett evening last winter on Broadway and in December will lecture on the playwright in Santa Barbara, California. "Last Sunday I saw Sam and told him I'd been asked to lecture. He laughed and laughed. I said, 'I know.'"

In her first Beckett, she says, "We covered ourselves with oats, jelly, surgical glue, water, fuller's earth and dabs of gray and green color. As we spoke, bits would disintegrate." In "Rockaby," the only word she spoke onstage was "more," repeated four times. In "Not I" only her mouth was visible, the rest being covered in black and in an extremely uncomfortable position. "I've been asked to do it again. Not for millions. It was like falling backwards into hell."

She began to enjoy Beckett when she played Winnie in "Happy Days" in 1979, starting buried to the waist in sand and ending neck-deep. In Paris the play was called "Oh les beaux jours" and it was played by Madeleine Renaud with insufferable winsomeness. "Encore une journée divine," she trailed out the first line. Billie Whitelaw sees it quite differently.

"He's quite cynical in a way. The first line, 'Another happy day.' She says it with the weary patience of someone getting out the kitchen mop. 'Another happy day. Here we go again, another happy day.'"

"I started to enjoy that because there's a character to play — it's the story of all our lives, hanging by our nails."

## The Blessings and Pitfalls of Knowing What's Being Sung

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — The Lord, omnipotent and ambidextrous, gives with one hand and takes away with the other. Consider the mixed blessing that some of us prefer to call superlatives. (The term, after all, refers to translations projected above the stage, not below it.)

Recently, many opera-goers have had reason to give thanks for the innovation that first sprouted at the Canadian Opera under the trademark of Surtitles but that is known elsewhere by a wild variety of names, including subtitles (the New York City Opera) and OpTrans. The latter designation, which is the Pittsburgh Opera's entry this month into an increasingly crowded field, is short for opera translation.

By any name, the device has taken hold in a way that no one could have predicted with confidence last season when the City Opera pioneered the idea in the United States. Braving disdain and incredulity, it decided to superliterate its production of Massenet's "Cendrillon," which was borrowed, titles

and all, from the Canadians. Now, we hear, even the Metropolitan is planning to experiment with a translation, possibly to run at the side of the stage because words projected overhead might not be visible from all seats in the house. This is a fear to be taken seriously, and not only at the Metropolitan. When the Pittsburgh Opera introduced OpTrans the other evening for its production of Verdi's estimable but virtually unknown "La Battaglia di Legnano," the translation could not be seen from some main-floor seats in Heinz Hall and ticket buyers were so advised in advance.

Considering the newness of the idea and the variety of opera houses in which it is being tried out, the merits of the running translation seem so far to outweigh such flaws, most of which probably will prove to be minor and correctable. Technical errors, such as poor timing or anticipated jokes, can be annoying, but in my experience they have merely diluted the experiment's success.

And, while artistic reservations may be held on several counts — will most opera-goers, for instance, become so dependent on the titles that they will not bother to read

librettos or even synopses? — no development since the invention of the electric footlight has held more promise for enlightening the audience without distorting the work itself. Sung translations inevitably sin in that way to some extent, no matter how sensitively they are done.

BUT an unbreakable law of compensation seems to be built into the universe, at least when it comes to gifts from above. How could the Pittsburgh Opera know, for instance, that its production of "La Battaglia di Legnano" would be illuminated on the one hand by the projected translation and undermined by it on the other? The difficulty, glaringly obvious on this occasion, might not have been apparent to most of the audience if the story line of this opera, one of the most obscure of Verdi's mature works, had not been up there, insisting on his version of the opera rather than that of the director, Tito Capobianco.

The program book was not above some subterfuge in support of Capobianco's concept. Yes, an act-by-act synopsis gave a dim outline of the plot, telling how northern

Italian city states, banded together as the Lombard League, joined forces to defeat the German invaders led by Frederick Barbarossa. However, the time of the action was given as 1848, a year that found much of Europe in a revolutionary uproar and saw Italians drive out the Austrian occupying armies, if only temporarily. Unfortunately, it is exceedingly doubtful that Barbarossa could have led an army with much vigor in 1848, since he would have been 672 years old at the time. His struggle with the Lombard League took place, you see, in the 12th century.

Once committed to transporting Barbarossa and his foes into the middle of the 19th century, Capobianco was forced to use Dracoman epithets. Since medieval armor would have looked odd, he put his medieval warriors in top hats and long pants, exactly reflecting the time of Verdi himself.

This stroke could be rationalized, in a way. Verdi did after all mean his audiences to see the parallel between the German invaders of 1176 and the Austrian occupiers of 1848. He was a fierce patriot whose works of that period were saturated with propaganda in the cause of Italian unification.

Nevertheless, the libretto that Verdi set to music in this instance simply will not travel. While the singers were striding about in comparatively modern dress, they were talking of matters and persons more than six centuries in the past. We hear in Italian and read in plain English continual references to the 12th-century battle between Barbarossa and the Lombard League.

In an attempt to disguise the shift in period somewhat, Capobianco has the knights carrying sabers, though broadswords and maces probably would have been the order of the day in 1176. In fact, the weapons of choice in 1848 certainly included muskets and cannon, which of course could not appear in this production because their presence would make the historical charade being played onstage even more incredible.

DESPIITE some telling touches, Capobianco's concept fell between two stools. Both in the staging and in the synopsis provided in the program book, his decisions diluted the opera's historical richness. The need to disguise the work's 12th-century origins means that details from the libretto were suppressed, naturally.

Yet, without changing the title of the work or the words being sung (and shown to the audience in translation), the director could not make his 1848 concept interesting in depth. The details of Verdi's involvement and the transalpine upheavals of 1848, which might have made an updated "Legnano" plausible and exciting, could not be worked into such a hybrid production without denying at every step that the audience was both hearing and seeing in print.

There might be ways around this sort of impasse, of course. The whole libretto could be jettisoned in favor of new words that exactly suited a brilliant directorial concept. This solution would have the virtue of retaining the music, for those who prefer to attend the opera with eyes shut. Or (if a touch of irony may be allowed here), why not provide not only new words but new music as well? That would solve all the problems anyone could think of. In any event, the currently fashionable way of updating operas is rarely satisfying and the emergence of superlatives is likely to make audiences increasingly aware of that fact.

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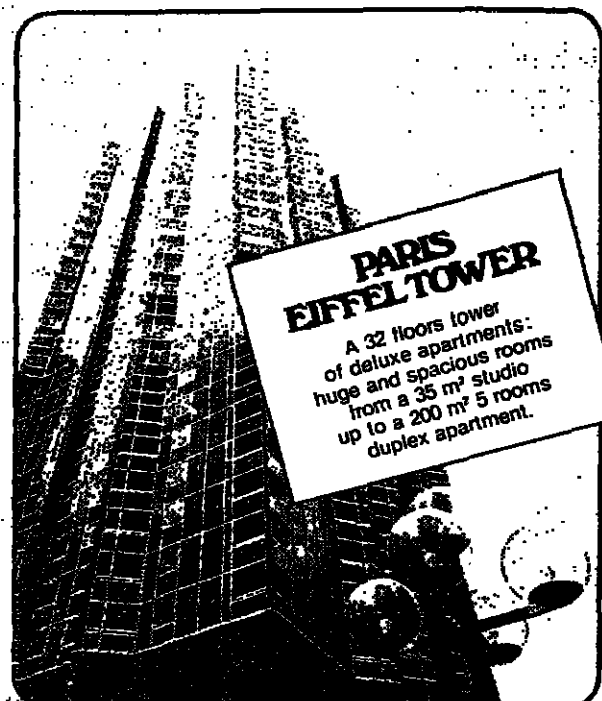
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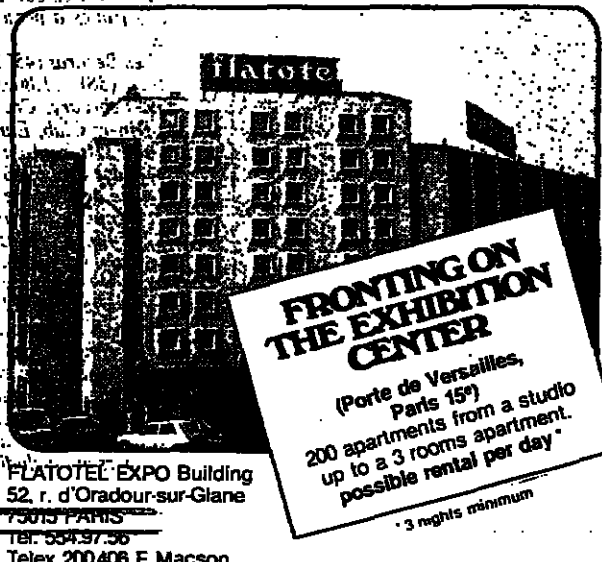
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# Tall in the Saddle on the Galilee Range

by Shelby Coffey

**T**IBERIAS, Israel — Just as we came to the mount where the Sermon on the Mount was preached, the horse decided he'd had enough of me. He took off at a gallop into the grapefruit groves. The world became a mad jumble of blue sky, dark mane, gold-green leaves, fruit scents, pain in the saddle and beckoning black earth. Only a merciful God must have kept me from accepting that beckon before the horse slowed.

Our guide on the lead horse turned around and smiled: "Everybody hokay?" He was working on his English. "Rarely better," I said, hoping he caught the nuance. My wife, queen on her tame mount, did, and giggled.

"Perhaps you'd rather the Syrians captured me," I said, glaring over at the nearby Golan Heights. She giggled again. I stared off at the Sea of Galilee below, shimmering blue beside the alabaster buildings of Tiberias, and squared my shoulders for the rest of the ride. The meek may be blessed, but I wasn't ready to inherit the earth just yet.

Besides, there was the lemon pie to live for, back at the horse's home base, Vered Ha Galil, the one and only dude ranch in the Galilee.

On rare occasions, the lucky traveler comes upon a jewel of a place — sounds nice, turns out perfect. Just so it was with Vered Ha Galil, "the Rose of Galilee." An unlikely combination of Biblical setting and Sun Belt aura, the ranch is the hard-won dream of the former Edward Stone of Chicago, now Yehuda Avni of the Galilee, 58, veteran of three Israeli wars and innumerable servings of the best lemon pie this side of paradise.

**T**HE ranch itself is a cluster of 10 cottages, a large barn, 15 horses ready for horsemanship or weekend trail rides and a restaurant surrounded by the yellow-flowered hills of Galilee. Vered Ha Galil comes complete with cactus and lariat, with American fried chicken and western "Wanted Dead or Alive" posters right next to a sign reciting a version of Murphy's Law: "Nothing is as easy as it looks. Everything takes longer than you expect. And if anything can go wrong, it will — at the worst possible moment," a law that does not apply in this enchanted rose farm that Yehuda Avni found as bare land 24 years ago.

Avni's tale is one of those remarkable make-the-desert-bloom sagas that Israel specializes in. But it has a special American twist to it. Like Frank Sinatra and Abraham Maslow, he did it his way.

"I grew up in Chicago," Avni said. "In World War II I was with the 52d Airborne. After the war, I was at the University of Geneva and I met a Swiss officer who had been fighting with the Israelis. He was telling his experiences so I decided to see the country. The fighting was over. I was just going to stay a few weeks. But I had this instant feeling that I was coming home."

Avni went to work on a kibbutz, did well, then to a moshav, a modern, more independent farming operation. He has the calm of a veteran farmer and the thick-muscle build of a rodeo cowboy, both of which stood him in good stead when he "got restless, doing the same thing over. I decided to start something from scratch that I would never finish."

Enter Zane Grey, an inspiration from Avni's youth: It would be a horse farm for trail rides through Israeli countryside and plunges into the archaeology of the Biblical land.

"We burnt our bridges and sold the farm. I spent six months wandering Israel on foot. I didn't have a car." He found his site, then spent six months persuading the government to lease it to him. He and his wife raised roses for money, and painfully cleared the land. She thought him at times a bit crazy, then at times crazier.

"I could not do it. I have no vision," said Yona Avni, who makes up for any such lack with an at-the-ready warmth and attention to detail. "It was hard times at the beginning. People were after us for debts." A naive Israeli, she had been a nurse when she met Avni. "I could not have done it without her," he said. She was called back to hospital duty from the ranch during the 1967 war, when her husband joined his military unit.

The budding ranch was left unattended for three weeks but with a note to passers-by, mostly soldiers and journalists, to help themselves there. Afterward the Avnis found the ranch in fine shape, and many sojourners had left money for the absentee hospitality.

**T**HE glories of Vered Ha Galil range from the sweet water, served alarmingly in vodka bottles, to the "best hamburger in the Middle East," from the ease of the Avnis to the rustic coziness of the cottages. But for us the greatest of these were the night sky and the trail ride to the Mount.

The ride began inauspiciously for me, a nonhorsemanship. The first horse I mounted tried to bite me. Not hard, just a nip to show who was boss. Then he tried again. The young woman in the stable jerked his head around. "Pull on the reins," she said. "Show him who's boss."

A summit conference, including Avni, decided I should shift to a

horse more used to novices, and we were off — my wife, the guide, a woman recently emigrated to Israel from California, and myself. The sky was a high, hard blue. The fields were full of flowers that the friendly guide explained in his newborn English. We considered the lilies. We trudged downhill, stopping for a tank being carted up toward the Lebanese border 30 miles (about 50 kilometers) north.

**I**N Israel, drenched in blood ancient and fresh, it is not hard for the historical imagination to leap. The hills had a strength. The sea below held a lesson. On horseback the pace was slow enough to contemplate the words from that sermon:

"Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy... You are the salt of the earth, but if the salt has lost its taste... For if you love those who love you, what reward have you?... No one can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one and love the other... Pray then like this, 'Our Father who art in heaven...'

The ride back was quiet and had the bittersweet resonance of imagining the words now 20 centuries old spoken in these fields: "Do not lay up for yourselves treasures on earth... Judge not, that you be not judged... Ask and it will be given to you, seek and you will find... Enter by the narrow gate, for the gate is wide and the way is easy that leads to destruction... You will know them by their fruits."

We entered by the front gate to Vered Ha Galil, tired and happy, drenched with grapefruit juice, and went for dinner to the house Yehuda Avni had built.

On the way back to our cottage we looked at the stars and decided to send some newlywed friends here for the romance of the night sky. The stars seemed close enough to touch, a fierce silver firmament fit for the shepherd's song: "When I look at thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon, the stars which thou hast established, what is man that thou art mindful of him... yet thou hast made him little less than God."

"You can understand the shepherd's philosophy," Yehuda Avni had explained earlier in the restaurant, recalling the long solitary nights he spent under starry skies (while I asked for just one more helping of lemon pie). Then he announced his own philosophy for Vered Ha Galil, a phrase gathered from a YHCA poster back in Illinois, four wars and a name ago. "A stranger," said the poster, "is just a friend you haven't met."

For information visit: Vered Ha Galil, Upper Galilee, Israel; tel. (67) 35.785. Rates range from the equivalent of about \$37 to \$60 a night double, including meals.

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# You Can't Swipe Ashtrays From the Non-Smokers Inn

by Judy Kleesrud

**D**ALLAS — The motel's receptionists are unfailingly cheery when they answer the telephone. "It's a healthy day here at the Non-Smokers Inn," they say.

The 134-unit motel, about 20 minutes northwest of downtown Dallas, is one place where guests can't walk off with the ashtrays. That's because there are no ashtrays. And if guests dare to leave butts or ashes behind, they are liable to \$100 fines, according to an agreement that every guest signs when checking in. The money is used to "clean and detoxify" the rooms.

The employees don't smoke, either. And just to make sure they aren't sneak smokers, potential employees are given polygraphs in which they are asked whether they have smoked within the last six months. Those who flunk aren't hired.

The Non-Smokers Inn, which is two and a half years old, is the brainchild of Lyndon W. Sanders, a 55-year-old motelier and militant nonsmoker who said he got the idea in 1968 when he was staying in a Kansas City motel and couldn't sleep because his pillows reeked of smoke.

"Tobacco killed my father," he said, "and also a dozen of my very good friends. And every day it kills more than 1,000 Americans."

As a tribute to them, Sanders, who believes his inn is the only one of its kind in the country, erected a marble monument out front, above which an American flag often flies at half-staff. A brass plaque on the monument reads: "When this flag flies at half-staff, it does so in memory of over 1,000 Americans who die daily due to the use of tobacco, and as a challenge to the social acceptance of smoking in public places."

Sanders conceded that his policy occasionally costs him paying guests. "Some people think I'm crazy and that I'm passing up a lot of good business," he said. He noted that 23 motel chains have added nonsmoking rooms since he built the Nor-

Smokers Inn in 1982. He also owns the Dollar Inn in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where half the rooms are for nonsmokers. Vel Cornell, the manager, said that guests who showed evidence of being smokers were asked to pay \$100 smoking deposits in advance. "You can normally tell a smoker," she explained. "You can see a pack of cigarettes in his pocket or stains on his fingers or you can smell the odor. A smoker has an odor that clings." The deposit is not returned, she said, if butts and ashes are found during room inspections when guests check out.

The motel does not have a restaurant or cocktail lounge, but it does have a swimming pool and a health spa with a sauna.

She said the motel's guests had inhaled Zig Zigar, the positive thinker, who left a note that said, "I guess it's 'stupid' if I'm a nonsmoker, but I'm a nonsmoker, and Dr. C. Everett Koop, the U.S. Surgeon General. One highly allergic guest stayed a full week while she recuperated from surgery."

Because of the nonsmoking policy, Sanders said, his insurance costs are 50 percent less than those of a traditional motel. He also said that he saved money on cleaning and on the cost of replacing furnishings because of cigarette burns.

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

<p><b>AUSTRIA</b></p> <p>VIENNA, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51) RECEIVAL — Oct. 9: Banu Soezuar (Brahms, Rachmaninoff). CONCERTS — Oct. 12: Orf. Symphony Orchestra, Hans Zender conductor (Verdi, Stravinsky). CONCERTS — Oct. 8: Carl Nielsen Quartet (Beethoven, Ravel). Oct. 9: Washington Orchestra, Siegfried Simon conductor, Jung Jung Lee violin (Bach, Handel). Staatsoper (tel: 532.40). OPERA — Oct. 8: "Arabella". Oct. 11 and 14: "Tosca" (Puccini). Oct. 9 and 12: "Capriccio" (Strauss). Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32). MUSICAL — Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).</p>	<p><b>ENGLAND</b></p> <p>LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 538.87.93). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 28: "Barbican Art Gallery — To Oct. 28: 'Getting London in Perspective.' Barbican Art — Oct. 6: London Contemporary Orchestra, Robert Ziegler conductor (Wagner, Verdi). Oct. 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mendelssohn, Mozart). Oct. 11: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Litton conductor (Dvorak, Gerstein). Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Oct. 6, 8, 9: "Henry VIII" (Shakespeare). Oct. 10 and 11: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare). Oct. 12: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "Impressionist Paintings from the Harari Collection." "Prints in Germany 1880-1933." Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings." Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch." To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture." Royal Opera (tel: 240.12.00). OPERA — Oct. 8: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner). Oct. 6, 9, 11: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti). Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 389.63.71). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "20th Century Watercolors." To Jan. 17: "The Discovery of the Lake District."</p>	<p><b>FRANCE</b></p> <p>BORDEAUX, Galerie des Beaux-Arts (tel: 90.91.60/1312). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 15: "Ricardo Stein 1970-1984." MARSEILLE, Opéra (tel: 33.99.85). OPERA — "Christophe Colomb" (Gérard, Claude). PARIS, Adre Gallery (tel: 277.96.26). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 25: "Séraphine Gérard, sculptures." Artcurial (tel: 299.16.16). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Unsero Mastroloni. Sculptures 1956-1984." Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 777.12.33). CONCERT — Oct. 11: Quatuor Art (tel: 777.12.33). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 8: "Chagall." Through December: "Matisse." Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 271.26.16). RECEIVAL — Oct. 11 and 12: Claude Lombard soprano (Poulenc). Eglise Saint-Germain-des-Prés (tel: 74.60.52). Oct. 9: Zeigmonk Scatman organ (Bach, Ligeti). Hotel Méridien (tel: 738.12.30). JAZZ — To Oct. 21: Billy Mitchell saxophone. Musée Carnavalet (tel: 277.21.13). EXHIBITION — To March: "Lutèce: Paris from Caesar to Clovis." Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 50.32.14). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 29: "Picasso 1899-1972." New Morning (tel: 523.56.39). JAZZ — Oct. 9 and 10: Sidiqaphonics. Opéra (tel: 742.57.50). OPERA — Oct. 8, 9, 11: "Macbeth" (Verdi). OPERA — Oct. 8, 9, 11: "Macbeth" (Verdi). OPERA — Oct. 8, 9, 11: "Macbeth" (Verdi). Palais des Sports (tel: 828.40.90). ROCK — To Nov. 11: Eddy Mitchell. Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233.82.50). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Olivier Dehbre." Salle Gaveaux (tel: 563.20.30). CONCERTS — Oct. 8 and 9: Nipponia Ensemble (Minoru Miki). RECEIVAL — Oct. 10: Philippe Bianconi piano (Bach, Debussy). Oct. 11: Georges Rindenschneider piano (Beethoven, Brahms). Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.40). CONCERTS — Oct. 10 and 11: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Brockner, Schumann, Stravinsky). RECEIVAL — Oct. 12: Arturo Benedini Michelangeli piano. Terres du Marais (tel: 278.27.05). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "Hofjova" paintings. Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77). CONCERT — Oct. 10: Orchestre National de France, Elihu Israli conductor (Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky). OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Perichole" (Offenbach, Brahms). RECEIVAL — Oct. 7: Henryk Szeryng violin (Bach, Brahms). Théâtre du Forum (tel: 297.59.47). ROCK — Oct. 8: John Cale. Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80). CONCERT — Oct. 7: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Mozart). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).</p>	<p><b>GERMANY</b></p> <p>BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.40). OPERA — Oct. 6 and 10: "Die Walküre" (Wagner). Philharmonie (tel: 548.80). CONCERTS — Oct. 6: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor (Verdi). FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 77.74.66). THEATER — Through October: "1984" (Orwell). Hamburger Theater (tel: 360.12.40). BALLET — Oct. 10: Spanish National Ballet. RECEIVAL — Oct. 12: Stefan Askew piano. Oct. 12: Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29). OPERA — Oct. 10: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky). Oct. 12: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). RAIET — Oct. 6 and 7: Spanish National Ballet. National Theater (tel: 22.13.16). OPERA — Oct. 7 and 10: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Oct. 9 and 12: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti). OPERA — Oct. 7 and 9: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Oct. 10: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).</p>	<p><b>IRELAND</b></p> <p>DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 744.05.00). THEATER — To Oct. 30: "The Plough and the Stars" (O'Casey). David Hendrick's Gallery (tel: 744.05.00). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: "Tim Goulding, One Man Show." Gate Theatre (tel: 744.05.00). THEATER — Oct. 11 and 12: "Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen). National Concert Hall (tel: 71.18.88). RECEIVAL — Oct. 7: Pencil Price-Jones soprano, Philip Martin piano. National Gallery (tel: 60.85.33). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 20: "Irish Impressionists." Peacock Theatre (tel: 744.05.00). THEATER — Oct. 6: "The Bearded Lady" (Molloy). Project Arts Theatre (tel: 71.33.73). THEATER — To Oct. 13: "Images of Bowie" (Scott).</p>	<p><b>ITALY</b></p> <p>FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53). CONCERT — Oct. 6: Orchestre del Maggio, Eduardo Mata conductor (Mozart, Rossini). VENICE, Palazzo Venier dei Leoni (tel: 70.62.88). EXHIBITION — Through October: "Peggy Guggenheim Collection." Chagall, Dali and others. Scuola di San Giovanni (tel: 70.99.09). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "Three Centuries of Venetian Architecture." 1492-1803.</p>	<p><b>JAPAN</b></p> <p>TOKYO, American Santory Museum (tel: 470.10.73). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Paintings of the Edo Era."</p>
<p><b>NETHERLANDS</b></p> <p>AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45). CONCERT — Oct. 6: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conlon conductor (Mozart). RECEIVAL — Oct. 9: Carmen Alvarez piano (Mozart, Scarlatti). Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "William of Orange." Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11). OPERA — Oct. 10: "Parsifal" (Wagner).</p>	<p><b>LUXEMBOURG</b></p> <p>LUXEMBOURG, Galerie Kutter (tel: 48.11.99). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 16: "Will Kessler (1899-1983)." Musée d'Etat (tel: 48.11.99). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: Henri Goussard (1817-1871). Théâtre Municipal (tel: 48.11.99). OPERA — Oct. 8: "Rose-Marie" (Friml). RECEIVAL — Oct. 12: Brigitte Engerer piano (Schubert, Liszt).</p>	<p><b>PORTUGAL</b></p> <p>ESTORIL, Casino (tel: 268.45.21). EXHIBITION — Oct. 6 and 7: "Paintings by Jorge Centeno, Landicho da Fonseca, Antonio Pinheiro and José Man." Oct. 12 and 13: "Paintings by Francisco de Goya." Lisbon, Oporto Colosseum (tel: 251.90). OPERA — Oct. 10: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini). Saint Carlos National Theater (tel: 36.84.08). RECEIVAL — Oct. 11: Manute-Rentaria Duo (Spanish music). Saint Luis Theater (tel: 36.83.59). BALLET — Oct. 11 and 12: "Swan Lake" (Ivanoff, Tchaikovsky). Mater Onirica (Jorge, Casato). Le Sacre du Printemps (Tricheckins, Stravinsky). Frais National Museum (tel: 79.03.60). EXHIBITION — Through October: "Carlos Barroco and Nadia Beggli Collection."</p>	<p><b>SCOTLAND</b></p> <p>EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.82.21). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Creation: Modern Art and Nature."</p>	<p><b>SWITZERLAND</b></p> <p>ASCONA, Music Festival (tel: 35.55.44). CONCERTS — Oct. 10: Wurtemberg Chamber Orchestra, Jörg Faerber conductor, Anne Sophie Mutter violin (Bach, Mozart). Oct. 12: Swiss Italian Radio Orchestra, Armin Jordan conductor, Ludwig Güttler trumpet (Dvorak, Haydn). LAUSANNE, Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01/02). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romantic Collection." ZURICH, Galerie Gründigasse (tel: 24.77.60). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: Reid Zihlmann watercolors. Museum Rietberg (tel: 20.42.45). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 17: "Turkmenian Silver Jewelry." Röschli, Hoffmann Modern Art (tel: 251.24.35). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Enlightenment Gouaches." Tonhalle (tel: 221.22.83). CONCERT — Oct. 10: Tonhalle Orchestra, Jacek Kasprzyk conductor (Chopin). RECEIVAL — Oct. 6: Maria-José Piets piano (Beethoven). Oct. 7: Bernhard Billeter piano (Brahms).</p>	<p><b>UNITED STATES</b></p> <p>NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Will Inslay: The Opague Civilization." Museum of American Folk Art (tel: 581.24.74). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 28: "The World of Grandma Moses." Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "Flashpoint: The Explosion of Pop. Minimalism, and Performance 1958-1964."</p>	<p><b>WALES</b></p> <p>SWANSEA, Festival (tel: 47.00.02). CONCERTS — Oct. 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Klaus Tennstedt conductor (Schumann, Weber). Oct. 11: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Beethoven, Brahms). Oct. 12: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Roger Norrington conductor (Strauss, Tchaikovsky). DANCE — Oct. 6: London Contemporary Dance. EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Turner in Wales." OPERA — Oct. 9 and 11: "The Merry Widow" (Léhar). Oct. 10: "Emma" (Verdi). Oct. 12: "La Bohème" (Puccini).</p>

## WEEKEND

### TRAVEL

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### RESTAURANTS

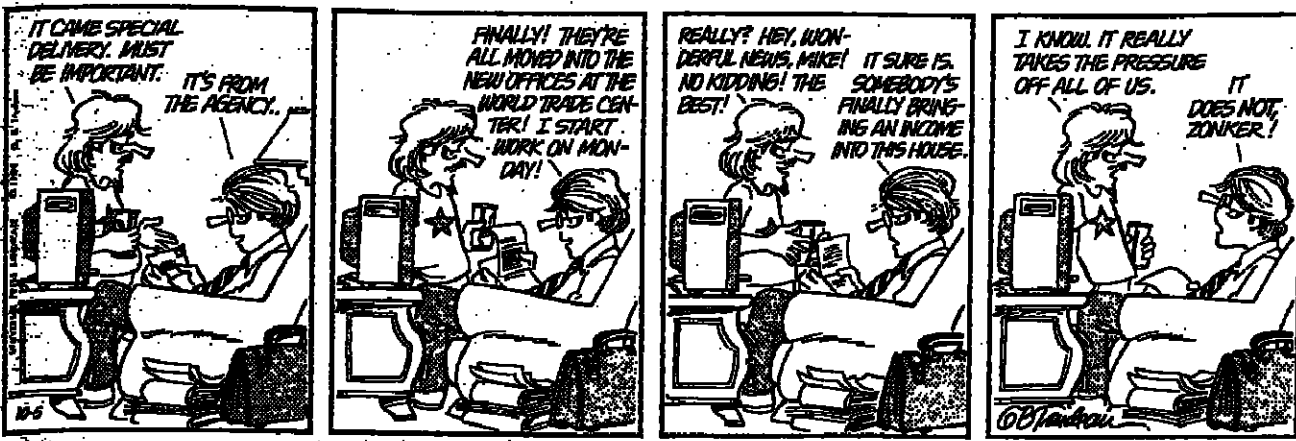
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## DOONESBURY



# Restaurants: Soothing Fare Along the Gentle Loire

by Patricia Wells

**G**ien, France — In the gentle valley of the Loire, every other town and village seems to be named for either a chateau, a wine, a cheese or a pastry. That speaks well for gastronomy. And like the soothing landscape that is crisscrossed by lazy, winding rivers, flat golden wheat fields and a vineyard or orchard here and there, the food is neither startling nor stupendous, but perfectly matches the tamed land.

There's mild goat cheese everywhere, from the towns of Selles-sur-Cher, Chavignol and Sainte-Maure, while rivers deep and shallow offer a bountiful assortment of fresh salmon, pike, perch and shad. There's a world of esoteric but worthy wines to be discovered, from towns like Thouarcé, which produces the honey-scented wine known as Bonnezeaux. As well, one finds the better-known wines from the villages of Sancerre, Vouvray, Sancerre, Chinon and Bourgueil, which produce some of France's best "little" wines. As is true everywhere, the wines, cheese and river fish seem to be at their best when consumed *sur place*, on home turf.

While wandering about chateau country, the clean and manageable town of Gien is definitely worth a brief stop for lunch or dinner. The quays along the wide stretch of the Loire are perfect for a long and tranquil stroll, and the restaurant of the Hôtel du Rivage offers a good view of the river. It's a cheerful, sparkling spot decorated in shades of blue and mauve, a pleasant restaurant filled with a faithful clientele.

The young waitresses are outgoing and attentive, and you'll find honest local fare, such as snails cooked in the region's Sancerre wine and coq au vin prepared with the fruity red Chinon. Fish and shellfish offerings include a chilled mussel soup flavored with basil, sea trout with sorrel sauce, fresh salmon with wild more mushrooms, and a simple grilled sole. There is also a stunningly fresh and well-chosen selection of regional cheese, and good local wines that don't often appear on wine lists outside the area.

Here you can sample as an aperitif the finest sweet wine of the Anjou, Bonnezeaux. This wine, with its strange-sounding name, is made from the *chenin blanc* grape, which in this region is called *pineau de la Loire*. Chilled, the wine reminds me of tarty apples, or better yet, a tart, crisp Granny Smith apple that's been injected with a mild honey-sweet and tart at the same time. In producing Bonnezeaux, the grapes are left on the vines until late October, making for an explosive, fruity wine that maintains a refreshing, lemony acidity, so it's neither heavy or cloying.

With the meal, you might want to try one of the local red Chinons made from the cabernet grape, a wine that is, unfortunately, often drunk before its time. To enjoy a Chinon that is well made and well aged, try the 1976 Clos d'Olive, from the reputable

house of Couly-Dutheil. It's a bargain at about 130 francs (\$14) a bottle.

The restaurant at the Hôtel du Rivage in Gien, where one can dine well for about 150 francs a person, wine and tip included, is one of many French restaurants flagged with a red R in the Michelin guide, suggesting good food at moderate prices. The red R usually signals restaurants featuring regional fare, a good thing to seek out in the French countryside.

**F**OREIGNERS traveling in France — especially those who frequent the country's better restaurants — have long complained of an annoying dining-room habit. It is the custom of grouping foreigners, usually English-speaking, together in a single dining room. The practice is understandable: If there is only one English-speaking waiter, it makes sense to group English speakers so the staff can properly attend to guests' needs. Unfortunately, what often comes with it is a certain "take the money and run" attitude on the part of management, and all too often the assumption that anyone whose native tongue is English is gastronomically ignorant.

After five years of dining regularly in France, I have rarely seen such a blatant example of this custom as at Auberge des Templiers, a popular and well-respected restaurant just outside Gien. The management should know better. Evidently it doesn't. American and British diners were shuffled together into one portion of a dining room, waiters did little to hide their disdain, and the sommelier obviously assumed we neither knew nor cared much about wine.

Two different wines were ordered, and the sommelier summarily brought whatever he felt like. One wine was wrong altogether. The other was not of the vintage we ordered. After the error was reluctantly corrected, the sommelier did not even bother to pour the wine for the customary tasting.

Seated at what had to be the worst and most awkwardly placed table in the house, we put up with a constant commotion and clatter from the nearby passageway, and never managed to draw the waiter's attention on either the first or second try.

Despite the slow and inattentive service, the food was superb: A sublime, rare-roasted halibut, or young wild duck; a salad of watercress, mushrooms, *rouget* and *laine* in a fine-flavored, creamy sauce; and a delightful pear poached in *cassis*, a black-currant cordial, served with an exceptional almond sherbet. And the bread is a dream: thick-crusted, sourdough bread festively shaped in the form of a crown, from the bakery in the nearby village of La Bussière.

If you can get the sommelier to bring you the right wine, the list offers some real treats: a variety of 1980 and 1981 Chablis from François Raveneau, priced at 150 francs; a 1978 Chablis from Trollet-Beaut at 145 francs; and a 1979 Châteauneuf-du-Pape, Mont Redon, at 135 francs.

**T**RAVELING west toward Tours, gastronomes generally head for Barrier, long one of France's best-known restaurants. While the restaurant still bears the name of Charles Barrier, it is no longer under his direction. The owners are now Guy Tricon and Jean André. A recent dinner at the newly refurbished Barrier, with its elegant, flower-filled dining room decorated in restful shades of terra-cotta, was highly disappointing. The service could not have been more professional. The food was just short of disastrous. Barrier's wonderful homemade bread still stands out, but one doesn't visit Tours to eat spaghetti squash or waterlogged fish salads served with bean sprouts, tasteless hard-cooked quail eggs and unripe cherry tomatoes. But that is what is now being served at Barrier. Sauces were generally overreduced and salty, and main dishes, such as the bland *noisette d'agneau*, were served with a watery potato *gratin*. Diners might be advised to save the 400 or so francs it will cost until the kitchen sorts itself out.

Strangely enough, the same management seems to do all right with its bistro right next door, an unpretentious spot known as La Petite Marmite. Here one finds the same friendly service, the same good homemade rolls, and a fine range of regional specialties. Try the well-seasoned *terrine de pintadeau*, served with a green salad dressed with a good, vinegary dressing; as well as the homemade *boudin noir*, or blood sausage, served with a crusty potato *gratin*. The ruby-colored house Bourgogne hints pleasantly of ripe raspberries, and the meal ends with a well-chosen platter of fresh goat cheese. Ignore the *giblette de lapin*, with its unpleasantly gelatinous sauce and what appeared to be, in the heart of France's mushroom-growing region, canned mushrooms. One can dine heartily for less than 180 francs a person, including wine and tip.

**Hôtel du Rivage, 1 Quai de Nice, 45500 Gien; tel: (38) 67.20.53. Open daily. Credit cards: Visa, American Express. Menus at 120, 130 and 195 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 150 francs a person, including wine and service.**

**Auberge des Templiers, Les Bézards (45290 Nogent-sur-Vernisson); tel: (38) 31.80.01. Closed mid-January to mid-February. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. Menus at 210 and 310 francs, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 350 francs a person, including wine and service.**

**La Petite Marmite, 103 Avenue de la Tranchée, 37100 Tours; tel: (47) 54.03.85. Closed Sunday evening and Wednesday. Credit card: Visa. Lunch, menus at 60 and 99 francs, with wine and service. Dinner a la carte, 125 to 150 francs a person, including wine and service.**

**Barrier, 101 Avenue de la Tranchée, 37100 Tours; tel: (47) 54.20.39. Closed Sunday evening and Wednesday. (Beginning February, closed Monday instead of Wednesday.) Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 400 francs a person, including wine and service.**



Unloading produce in Pike Place Market.

## Seattle's Historic Market

by Marian Burros

**N**EW YORK — Bushels of Walla Walla onions for \$1 a pound, row upon row of neatly tied and stacked fresh Dungeness crabs, each as sweet as a Maine lobster but only \$3.89 a pound, bunches of yellow squash blossoms just waiting to be stuffed. What many Americans consider costly luxuries, shoppers at the Pike Place Market in Seattle take for granted.

But then the Pike Place Market is unlike any other farmer's market in the United States. The mixture of stalls and shops that cover seven acres (almost three hectares) downtown, overlooking Elliott Bay, is not a restoration, like the South Street Seaport in New York or the Quincy Market in Boston. It is said to have been in continuous operation longer than any other market in the country. Opened in 1907, it has fought more than one battle for survival, but unlike most other city markets, it has won them.

Pike Place is really not a tourist stop, though tourists with an interest in food seek it out. Most of the people on the streets are serious shoppers. On a busy, sunny Saturday there may be as many as 40,000 of them.

To be sure, not all the farmers in the market offer local produce. Those who sell food from all over the world the year round are distinguished from local farmers by the height of their stalls: the farmers have "low stalls," the others "high stalls." The market has its share of boutiques, but the refurbished buildings also house staid German Americans selling Bavarian meats and a grungy oyster bar with tables covered with faded cloths. Also available is the city's famous "killer" cream: raw, certified and 49 percent butterfat. It is so rich, local cooks say, that it whips when you shake it.

Just as some of the stalls have been passed down from generation to generation, the habit of shopping at them has too. Seattle residents have always maintained a special relationship with their farmers. The market was started in response to anger over high food prices. In an account that sounds as modern as yesterday's newspaper, farmers in 1907 were accusing middlemen of paying

them too little and consumers were complaining that they were being charged too much. According to "The Pike Place Market" by Alice Shorett and Murray Morgan (Pacific Search Press, \$12.95), cherries that cost 6 cents a pound in 1906 were 10 cents a pound in 1907, while onions went from 10 cents to \$1 a pound. "This rise in food costs," the book says, "coincided with the boom in Puget Sound lumber prices following the San Francisco earthquake and fire in April 1906."

**W**HEN the market opened 77 years ago it was an instant success. Soon the farmers were followed by fishmongers, butchers, dairymen and restaurateurs, and, in the 1960s, by artisans. The bustling shopping area was at its heyday during the Depression, but World War II brought radical changes. By the 1940s many of the farmers, who were Japanese Americans, were interned; other farmers went to work in defense plants. The end of the war saw a mass exodus to the suburbs, and for reasons that now seem unfathomable people all over the country traded freshness for the convenience of one-stop shopping at supermarkets.

The Pike Place Market's decline set the stage for the inevitable plans to replace it with high-rises and parking lots. By the late 1960s, however, people were having second thoughts about tearing down their past and replacing it with tall, impersonal buildings. Through a voter initiative in 1971, the market became a historical district and was refurbished.

It is not the little shops that make the area special; it is the arcade that is called the Public Market, where Pasqualina Verdi, a native of Italy, has been hawking her fresh vegetables for 29 years. "When I first started," she said, "only two people selling basil. Now look."

Indeed, fresh basil is as ubiquitous as parsley once was. There is also plenty of fresh rosemary, sage, thyme and mint, not to mention arugula, which sells for \$1 a bunch, and local blueberries, at \$2.25 a quart. What is exceptional is Mrs. Verdi's special cucumbers, fetching \$1 each and as sweet as sugar peas.

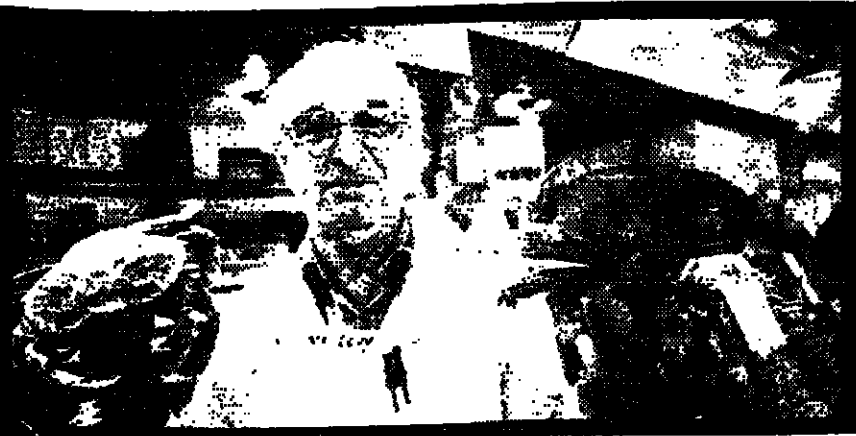


Pasqualina Verdi and greens.

**M**INIATURE vegetables are displayed matter-of-factly here, alongside the wax beans and bell peppers. Baby bok choy, baby artichokes — the kind that can be eaten whole and all — and baby beets and carrots are common, so common that Shirley Collins, owner of a fine kitchen-equipment shop in the market area called Sur la Table, was startled to find that baby beets are a trend-setting item elsewhere in the country. "They're on the ends of the greens we buy," she said, "We usually cook the whole thing."

At some of the stalls the Japanese and the Italians have been replaced by the latest wave of immigrants from Vietnam and Cambodia. From among the pints of tiny yellow tomatoes for 75 cents and raspberries at \$2 a pint, they sell their specialties, such as edible chrysanthemum leaves and what one vendor says is tiny leaf spinach (whether it is or not the aftertaste is of spinach). Perhaps like the basil of 29 years ago, the curiosities will be commonplace one day.

The variety of sea creatures is equally appealing. Four kinds of salmon are available now and City Fish Market has them all. Its second- and third-generation owners, the son and grandson of David Levy, who came to Seattle from Marmara, an island off Turkey, in 1903, sell 20 kinds of fish a day — Dungeness crab from Puget Sound and Alaska, tiny Olympia oysters in the winter and goodie clams, among others.



Jack Levy and Dungeness crabs.

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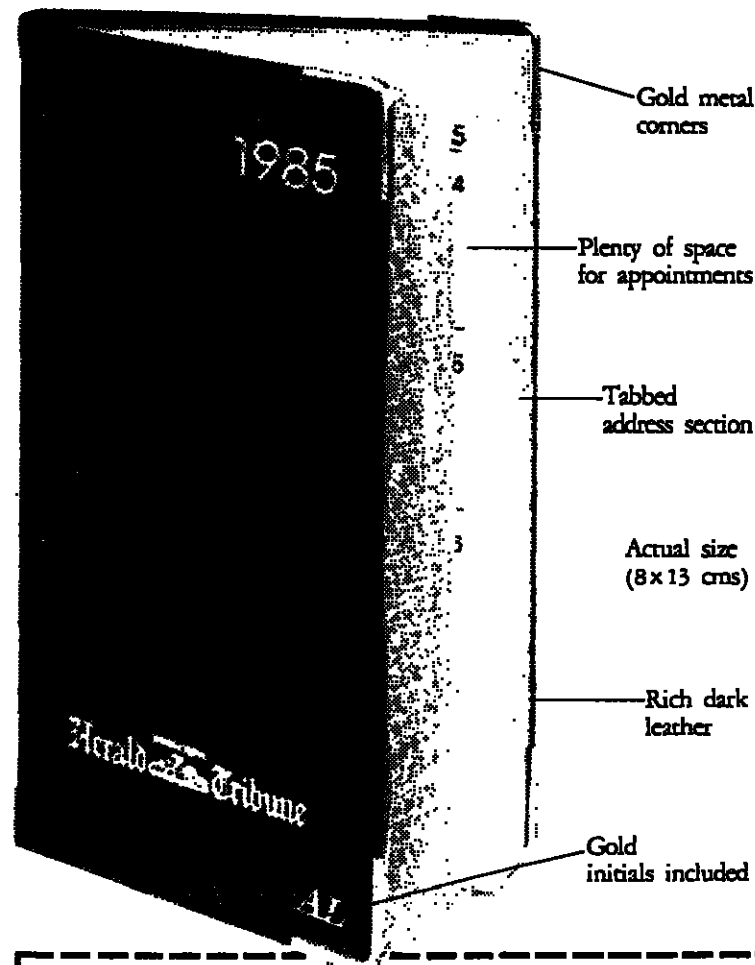
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Barber	5470	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 3/4	- 1/4
Dolph	4880	17	16 1/4	16 3/4	+ 1/4
2000	2600	12 1/4	12	12	+ 1/4
TIE	2279	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
WmBp	1850	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
Big	1735	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
Damp	873	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
2000	820	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
Larner	680	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
Drill & S	636	37 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	+ 1/4
Scot	547	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4

High	Low	Clse	Chg%
211.61	211.20	211.40	-0.09

(Continued on Page 12)



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Financial Institutions Look To Encoding for Security

By LEE DEMBART

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Every business day, some \$900 billion moves around the world through the electronic transfer of funds. When electronic transfer of securities is added, the total worldwide activity comes to between \$6.3 trillion and \$6.5 trillion a day.

That is a tempting target, particularly because computers, which handle such functions, can easily be broken into by clever and dedicated opponents.

But coming to the rescue is the science of cryptography, a formerly arcane pursuit useful principally to governments for spying and for diplomatic and military communication.

Cryptography, or the making and breaking of secret codes, is now mushrooming to meet the demands of people with money and information to protect.

Last month, the U.S. Treasury announced that it would begin encrypting all of its electronic fund transfers, and the banking industry is expected to follow suit.

Only thieves' ignorance has saved the financial community so far.

William A. Crowell, deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury, said in an interview that would allow the Treasury's daily electronic transfers of large sums of money was subject to tampering by people who had any technical prowess at all and any bent for larceny.

"It's only been ignorance that's saved us and the whole financial community," Mr. Crowell said. "That's not going to be the case any more. It's certainly better to secure these things than to leave them out in the open."

The move to encrypt information to keep it secure is just beginning and is expected to pick up.

A lot of companies know that in the information age, there's lots of communication and competition going on and lots of opportunity for invasion of privacy and crime," says Leonard M. Adleman, a computer scientist at the University of Southern California who is a leading theoretician in the field. "They see cryptography as one of the key tools in preventing that."

THE need to maintain computer security coincides with revolutionary academic developments in cryptography. The computer, which is the cause of the problem, holds the key to its solution.

In 1976, Whitfield Diffie of Bell-Northern Research in Mountain View, California, and Martin E. Hellman of Stanford published a paper called "New Directions in Cryptography," which presented a new idea for encrypting and decrypting information. Secret writing is as old as Caesar, but Mr. Diffie and Mr. Hellman gave it a new, computer-based twist, spawning a new field called public-key cryptography.

"There's a lot of activity and lots of interesting questions," says Ronald L. Rivest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the foremost researchers in cryptography. "There is an interplay between cryptography, theoretical computer science and real-world concerns."

The strongest of the new crypto-systems was developed by Mr. Rivest of MIT, Mr. Adleman of USC and Adi Shamir of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. It is called the RSA system, using the initials of its three creators. It is based on the difficulty of breaking a large number into its factors.

Public-key codes are based on the fact that some mathematical operations are easy to do in one direction but hard to reverse. For example, it is easy to multiply two numbers together to get their product, but hard to figure out what two factors were multiplied together if only the final product is known. It is easy to calculate that 397 times 91 equals 36,127. But given 36,127, it would take a while to break it down into 397 times 91.

For very large numbers (100 digits or more), no feasible way is currently known for determining the factors in a reasonable amount of time.

Public-key codes have the unique property of requiring different keys for encryption and decryption. A key is the piece of information that tells how to encode a plain message or decode an encrypted one.

Public-key codes have the unique property of requiring different keys for encryption and decryption. In the RSA crypto-

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Oct. 4, excluding fees.																		
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.																		
	10/5	10/4	10/3	9/30	9/29	9/28	9/27	9/26	9/25	9/24	9/23	9/22	9/21	9/20	9/19	9/18	9/17	9/16
Amsterdam	1.6275	1.6264	112.78	1.668	1.674	1.0319	—	5.561	134.54	130.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	1.4175	1.4262	102.59	1.668	1.672	1.1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.316	1.316	—	1.376	1.376	1.0114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.582	1.582	—	1.1673	1.1673	1.0393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.083,80	1.037,00	61.86	2.862	—	—	—	5.497,31	36,57	39,57	1.911	7.652	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.2502	1.2502	—	1.365	1.365	1.014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam	1.938	1.938	—	1.938	1.938	1.0114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	2.642,52	2.603,83	81.35	2.84	1.211	71	399,84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.909	1.909	—	1.909	1.909	1.0114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	2.909	3.1161	62.545	2.6915	1.032	720	1.078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.938	1.938	—	1.938	1.938	1.0114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam	1.938	1.938	—	1.938	1.938	1.0114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	2.642,52	2.603,83	81.35	2.84	1.211	71	399,84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.909	1.909	—	1.909	1.909	1.0114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	2.909	3.1161	62.545	2.6915	1.032	720	1.078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.938	1.938	—	1.938	1.938	1.0114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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**MR. ASH:**



# BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Hoechst Predicts Record Profit, Higher Payout

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG expects 1984 profit to exceed last year's record world group earnings of 909.4 million Deutsche marks (\$300 million) and to increase its dividend from 1983's 7 DM a share, the management board chairman, Rolf Sammet, said in a statement released Thursday.

Despite slower growth of sales and capacity utilization in the second half, he said, "we expect to finish with a better profit than last year. This will give us the possibility" to pay a higher dividend. He gave no figures.

Mr. Sammet said, however, that growth would slow in coming years and a further rise in profit in 1985 is not expected. "In no way will a similar development" be repeated, he said, referring to this year's expected higher earnings.

Mr. Sammet said third-quarter earnings growth slowed when compared with the first half, when pre-tax profit rose 84 percent from a year earlier to 1.48 billion DM.

The slowdown partly reflects the fact that Hoechst's recovery began in the second half of 1983. "Even in the fourth quarter there are no basically negative influences to be seen," the executive said.

Hoechst is the first large West German chemical company to report on its first nine months. Chemical shares were in strong de-

mand this week on forecasts of higher profits and dividends.

Mr. Sammet said the rise in parent company profit is mainly due to higher sales volume. Price rises played a minor role, he said, largely balancing higher raw material and energy costs.

World revenue has continued to rise after the 14-percent increase in the first half to 20.71 billion DM, Mr. Sammet said.

Without any major changes in the rest of the year, in exchange rates or otherwise, the world group should see revenue of 41 billion DM, about 10 percent above 1983.

Earnings in the group are also much more evenly spread over all

sectors than in previous years, Mr. Sammet said, noting in particular a return to profitability in the plastics sector.

Price increases and declines have more or less canceled each other out on the domestic market, he said. The weakness of the pound and the French franc has hurt exports, but that has been more than outweighed by the stronger dollar.

Hoechst still has problem areas, Mr. Sammet said. Sales volume of fertilizers have dropped at home and abroad, and Hoechst has halted production at its main Frankfurt plant and concentrated operations at its 66-percent owned Ruhrchemie AG unit in Oberhausen.

## Dixons Offers To Buy Currys

LONDON — Dixons Group PLC announced Thursday an offer for Currys Group PLC valued at about £178.5 million (\$221 million).

Currys rejected the Dixons bid of one Dixons share and £4.75 for each two Currys shares. Based on Thursday's Dixons share price, the bid values Currys at 382½ pence a share. A 375-pence-a-share cash alternative is to be offered. Currys shares closed at 392 pence, up 79 pence. Both firms are electrical-goods retailers.

## GE Names President of Its China Unit

By Brenda Hagerly  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — General Electric Co. has named Richard C. Abington president and chief executive officer of its new Hong Kong-based affiliate, General Electric (USA) China Co. The company will serve as the focal point of GE's business in China.

Mr. Abington will be based in Hong Kong and have offices in Beijing and Shanghai, GE said. He has been with the company since 1979 and served most recently as general manager of the wire and cable business department.

GE, which is based in Fairfield, Connecticut, recently sold China 220 locomotives and has orders for commercial aircraft and helicopter engines, medical diagnostic equipment, plastics, motors and cables.

Pharmacia, Sweden's leading pharmaceuticals and biotechnology company, has named Bertil Tamsen vice president, responsible for finance. He has served as acting vice president, responsible for finance, since Ralph Hammar left the company at the end of March.

Citibank has appointed Patrick Devilde as its treasurer in Turkey, succeeding Farooq Maroof, who has become deputy treasurer for Saudi American Bank, Citibank's affiliate in Saudi Arabia. Mr. Devilde, who is based in Istanbul, previously was Citibank's treasury marketing head in Bahrain. He is succeeded in that post by Mohamed al-Shroqi, who will continue his duties as deputy treasurer.

American Express Europe Ltd. has named Roger Ballou, 33, to the new post of senior vice president and general manager of travel-related services for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Ballou previously was a senior vice president with American Express in

New York, where he was responsible for U.S. consumer travel activities.

Renault said Patrick Faure will take over responsibility for the automaker's public and government affairs later this month. Mr. Faure moves to Paris from London, where for two years he has served as managing director of Renault UK. He will be succeeded by Guy Bergeaud, who joins Renault from Volkswagen (France), where he was sales director.

ITT Europe has named Jan Loeber director of market and product management for telecommunications and electronics. Mr. Loeber, who is based at ITT Europe headquarters in Brussels, succeeds George F. Knapp. Mr. Knapp has been transferred to ITT Corp.'s New York head office. Mr. Loeber was with AT&T's information systems division in New Jersey.

Small Investment Banking Corp. of Riyadh said Anif M. Allamrakha has been named an assistant general manager of the bank and branch administrator of the Jeddah branch. He had been acting branch administrator.

Erbamont NV has named Earl David Robinson president and chief executive officer of its Columbus, Ohio-based Adria Laboratories division. Formerly, he was regional manager of Abbott Europe. A majority of Erbamont, a maker of chemotherapeutic drugs, is owned by Montedison SpA, the Italian chemical concern.

Philip Morris Inc., the New York-based tobacco, brewing and soft drinks giant, has appointed R. William Murray to its board. Mr. Murray is president and chief executive officer of Philip Morris International.

Northwest Orient Airlines has named Richard M. Cannon director of marketing and sales for the Atlantic region, a new post for the U.S.-based carrier. Mr. Cannon, who is based near London, previously was manager of marketing for that region.

Midland Bank has appointed

## Hill & Knowlton Calls

### Beijing Office a First

LONDON — Hill & Knowlton, a subsidiary of JWT Group Inc., says it will become the first international public relations firm to have an office in China when it sets up shop in Beijing Oct. 15.

The office will serve foreign companies doing business in China and Chinese concerns doing business abroad, said Hill & Knowlton, which has its headquarters in New York. Ronald P. Cromie, who was director of China affairs at Hill & Knowlton Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong, has been appointed manager of the new office.

Charles D.H. Bryant president of Midland Services Finance, its new security-dealing subsidiary based in Madrid. David Vives will be vice president. The company will trade in Spanish commercial paper and treasury bills.

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## Klöckner Planning Separate Steel Unit

DUISBURG, West Germany — Klöckner-Werke AG will split off its steel operations to form a separate company next year, a spokesman said Thursday. The date is yet to be decided.

The move will allow Klöckner to avoid having profit from other sectors taken into account in conjunction with the repayment of state aid. Klöckner has been awarded about 500 million Deutsche marks (\$164.5 million) in aid.

## Swedish Match to Buy Gillette Unit

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Gillette Co. said Thursday it had agreed tentatively to sell its Cricket disposable lighter business to Swedish Match Corp. for an undisclosed amount.

Gillette said the Stockholm-based company would market the disposable lighters in Europe, while Gillette would continue, at least temporarily, to handle marketing in North America and Brazil.

Swedish Match, which calls itself the world's largest match producer, is a leading seller of disposable

lighters as well. It produces about 180 million units in factories in France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Philippines and Argentina. It sells lighters in 30 countries.

Gillette's Cricket division sold about 130 million lighters last year for a total of \$42 million, about the same as the previous year.

Total 1983 sales at Gillette, a leading maker of grooming aids and toiletries, were \$2.2 billion.

A Gillette spokeswoman said the decision to sell the Cricket line was based on an annual review of com-

pany subsidiaries. She said the sale would have no significant impact on either company's sales or earnings.

The sale will make Swedish Match the biggest seller of disposable lighters in Europe. It now sells disposable lighters under the Fen-dor and Poppell brand names.

Swedish Match purchased the French company Fen-dor SA in 1961 to enter the disposable lighter business, and later acquired Poppell BV of the Netherlands.

## French Firm to Merge With Smart & Final

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Smart & Final Inc. said it agreed to merge with French-owned Casino USA Inc., with Casino acquiring the supermarket concern's entire equity for \$123.50 for each Class A and Class B share outstanding.

Casino USA is a subsidiary of Etablissements Economiques du Casino, Guichard-Perrachon & Cie., a holding company.

chairman, Jacques Calvet, said. "Our objective of breaking even this year will not be achieved but I have good grounds for thinking we shall have improved results in 1984 compared with 1983," he said. Peugeot SA is the parent of the Peugeot-Citroën group.

Security Pacific Corp.'s subsidiary, Security Pacific National Bank, said it is offering 355 million Hong Kong dollars (\$45.5 million), or 465 dollars a share, for the 31 percent of Bank of Canton Ltd., based in Hong Kong, that it does not already own.

Siemens AG's Siemens Medical Systems Inc. unit has signed a marketing and distribution agreement with BSD Medical Corp., BSD announced. The long-term agreement covers the joint marketing and distribution of BSD hyperthermia systems in the United States. Hyperthermia is the treatment of cancer through the application of controlled heat.

Voeest-Alpine AG has received an order for production of multi-layer circuit boards valued at 500 million Deutsche marks (\$165 million) from IBM Deutschland GmbH, a unit of International Business Machines Corp. of the United States, IBM announced.

foreign company, following agreements with Thomson-Brandt of France and RCA Corp. of the United States.

Jardine Fleming Investment Service Ltd., a Hong Kong subsidiary of Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd. and Yasuda Trust & Banking Corp., is negotiating the establishment by year-end of a joint investment advisory company in Japan, a Yasuda spokesman said. Jardine Fleming Holdings is jointly owned by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong Kong's largest trading company, and Robert Fleming Co., a London merchant bank.

NCA Corp. said that third-quarter revenue and earnings would be lower than expected and that the company may report a loss for the quarter. Last year, NCA reported a profit for the period of \$321,000, or 12 cents a share. The company attributed the results to delays in completion of major new products which resulted in shipment delays of its computer software.

Peugeot SA reported that revenue in the first half grew 48 percent to 324.6 million francs (\$34.7 million). The auto maker also expects to reduce its losses this year after incurring a 2.59-billion-franc consolidated loss in 1983. Peugeot's

## COMPANY NOTES

Casio Computer Co. has developed a six-inch (15 centimeter) color liquid crystal display panel, a company spokesman said. The panel is three times the size of Hitachi's pocket color television and 2.3 times the size of Casio's monochrome pocket TV, he said. Casio declined to specify production and sales plans for a pocket color television.

General Host Corp. said it expects a net gain of about \$85 million from the sales of two subsidiaries for a total of about \$200 million in cash. It said it expects to earn a net \$48 million from the \$100-million sale of its Van de Kamp's frozen food division to Pillsbury Co. It also said it expects an after-tax gain of about \$37 million from the sale of its Little General Stores unit to Circle K Corp. for \$100 million.

General Host also said that it had no plans to repurchase its own shares, and it is not interested in being acquired.

Hitachi Ltd. said it would supply Tandy Corp., a U.S. electronic goods retailer with 8,000 outlets, with compact disk players for sale in the United States under Tandy's brand name. Hitachi said this is the company's third contract disk player supply contract with a

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340	15.25-17.25		
345	9.25-10.75	20.00-22.00	
348	4.75-6.25	15.25-17.25	23.75-25.25
350	3.00-4.50	10.75-12.75	19.00-21.00
355	1.75-3.00	7.25-9.25	13.75-15.75
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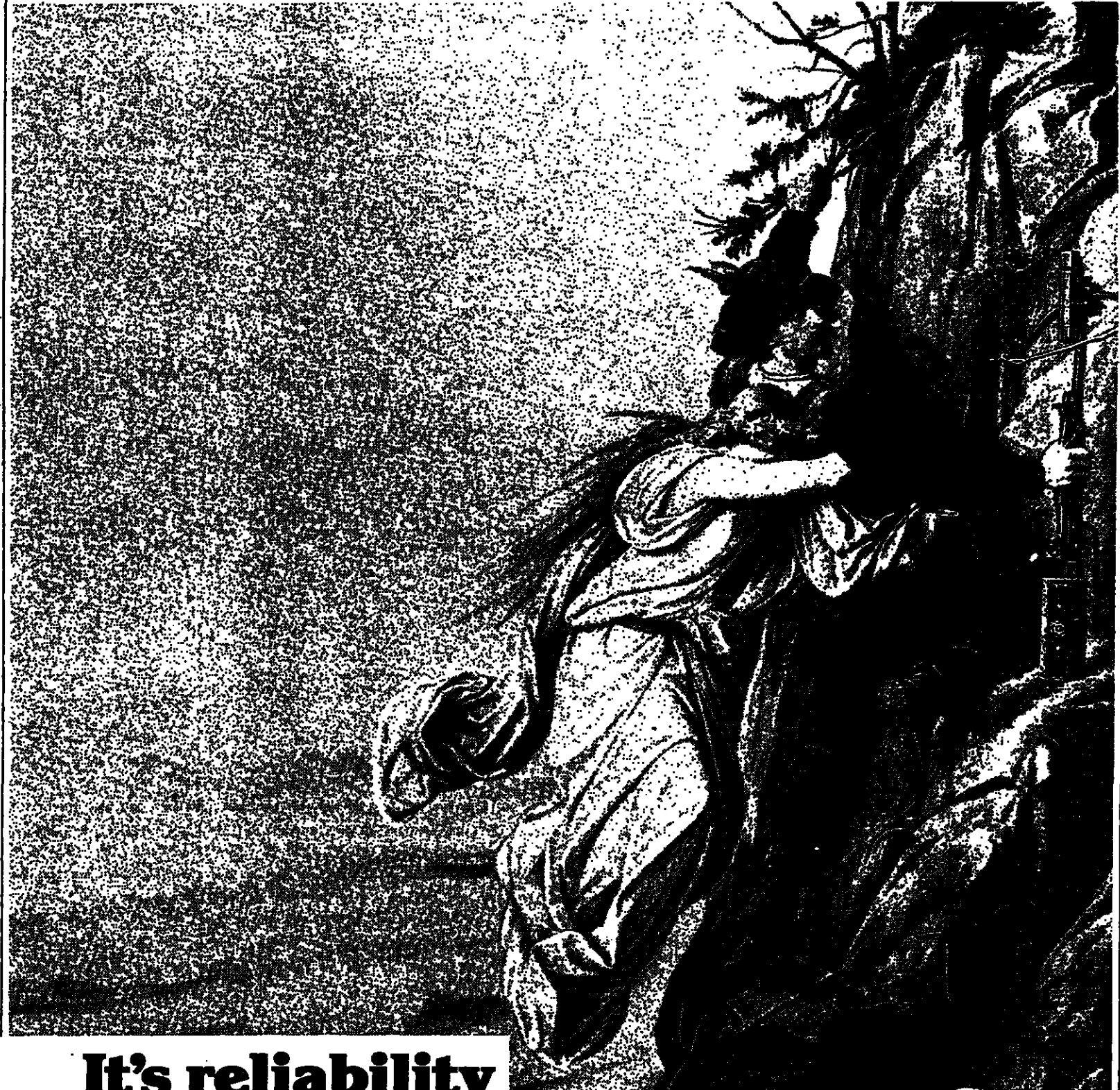
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## SPORTS

## Tigers Assume 2-0 Series Lead With 5-3 Victory in 11 Innings

By Ross Newhan

Los Angeles Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The names are Willie Hernandez and Dan Quisenberry. The American League's two most successful relief pitchers of 1984. Most Valuable Player and Cy Young Award candidates. Keys to the Detroit and Kansas City division championships.

The credentials were meaningless in Wednesday night's Game 2 of the best-of-five series for the American League championship.

Hernandez, who capitalized on 32 of 33 save opportunities during the regular season, failed to hold a 3-2 Detroit lead in the eighth.

Quisenberry, who led the league again with his 44 saves, could not sustain a 3-3 tie in the 11th.

Johnny Grubb's two-run double enabled Detroit to score a 5-3 victory and take a 2-0 lead over the Royals, who face elimination when the series resumes Friday night in Tiger Stadium.

It was with a measure of irony that the relief pitcher who moved the Tigers to within one victory of their first pennant since 1968 was Aurelio Lopez, a 10-year veteran who had lost his title of Senior Stopper to Hernandez this year.

Lopez, conditioned to the spotlight, to the game-on-the-line role, became a middle-inning stepping-stone to the suddenly celebrated Hernandez, a situation that frustrated Lopez to the extent that he made a mild request to be traded.

"Sometimes I go seven or eight days without pitching," Lopez said after shutting out the Royals over the final three innings Wednesday night, "and that makes my arm feel bad. I have always been the short relief man and I like to pitch a lot. But you have to be honest. When you have someone pitching better, you have to do whatever your team asks you to do. I like Detroit. I'm happy to be part of this."

Lopez was 10-1 with 14 saves in his new role. He returned to his old role in the ninth inning of a game that was tied, 3-3. He gave up four hits, but retired Steve Balboni on a fly to center with two on and two out in the 10th and Lynn Jones on a fly to right with two on and two out in the 11th.

Lopez turns 36 on Friday. He helped turn the Royals' waning pennant hopes into his personal pitfall. Kansas City stranded 11 in a game in which they came back from a 3-0 deficit. Now, however, they need to sweep three games in Tiger Stadium, where they won 5 of 6 this year.

The Tigers may have been reluctant to leave Kansas City. They were 8-0 in Royals Stadium this year and have won nine in a row here.

This one looked like it might be as easy as Tuesday night's 8-1 romp. Doubles by Kirk Gibson and Lance Parrish contributed to a 2-0 lead in the first. A Gibson homer made it 3-0 in the third.

The Tigers were in the process of administering some painful lessons to rookie Steve Balboni, at 20 the youngest pitcher to start a playoff game. Balboni, however, maintained his poise, just as he did down the stretch. He allowed only two singles over the final five innings of an eight-inning stint, enabling the Royals to peek away at Dan Petry, who allowed only four hits and turned a 3-2 lead over to Hernandez in the eighth.

A single by Jones and a pinch double by Hal McRae got the Royals back in the game. Hernandez said later he had fallen victim to sleep deprivation and had spent most of the day either in bed or the bathroom.

"I was dizzy," he said. "I didn't have command. In a game like this you can't afford to take chances. I told Sparky to take me out. We have Lopez and Doug Bair and I have a lot of confidence in both."

He was referring to Sparky Anderson, the Tiger manager.

Lopez and Quisenberry both came on in the ninth. It was still 3-3 when Parrish opened the 11th with a single. Darrell Evans bunted up the first base line and catcher Don Slaught lost his grip as he attempted to field the ball on the run. The Tigers had two on with no outs but Quisenberry pitched to a full count before Grubb, Detroit's left-handed designated hitter, unloaded his two-run double to right center.

"I'd catalogue it in the mistake category," Quisenberry said of the one-ball, two-strike pitch. "It was down but not down far enough."

"I have to accept the blame, but we had chances to win, and we had the last at-bats."

The Royals had seen the game open in the same ominous manner as Tuesday's, in which the Tigers took a 2-0 lead, capitalizing on left fielder Darryl Motley's failure to catch a drive by Alan Trammell that carried over his head for a pivotal triple.

The Tigers also scored two runs in the first inning of this game, capitalizing on shortstop Orel Hershiser's bobble of Lou Whitaker's game-opening grounder.

Gibson then rifled a one-out double, scoring Whitaker. Parrish followed with a double, scoring Gibson.

Saberhagen was aging rapidly at this point, but he displayed fortitude by retiring Darrell Evans on a fly to left and Ruppert Jones on a tap to the mound.

Gibson homered in the third to give Detroit a 3-0 lead, but it was the Tigers' last lurch against Saberhagen, who faced only one other threat. The Tigers had two on with two out in the fifth, when Parrish struck out.

The first 10 Royals had gone down in order against Petry before Pat Sheridan walked with one out in the fourth, took third on an ensuing single by George Brett and scored when Jorge Orta grounded into a force play. Kansas City ultimately had two on with two out.

Petry struck out the Royals' RBI leader, Steve Balboni.

Kansas City closed to 3-2 in the seventh when one of their valuable relievers, Dan Long, drilled a two-out, two-on, pinch single, enabling him to pick up where he left off in the 1982 World Series, when he went 9 for 17 as a member of the St. Louis Cardinals. Kansas City still had two on with two out, but Willie Wilson flied out as the last batter Petry faced.

The Royals then tied it against Hernandez in the eighth only to lose it behind Quisenberry in the 11th.



Steve Trout pitching the Cubs a step closer to the World Series.

## Cubs Thinking About Playoff Sweep Following Trout's Taming of Padres

By Gordon Edes

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Steve Trout has a taste of the 1945 World Series in which his father, Detroit pitcher Paul (Dizzy) Trout, pitched in the Wrigley Field against the Chicago Cubs. He has no souvenirs of the game in his possession.

"Just memories," he said. "It was a game, a long time ago, and I wasn't even there."

Thirty-nine years later, Steve Trout, also a pitcher, took the Cubs one step closer to their first return engagement in the World Series, beating the San Diego Padres, 4-2, Wednesday to give the Cubs a 2-0 advantage in the best-of-five National League playoffs.

No National League team ever has won the first two games and lost the playoff series. Asked about that, Cub Manager Jim Frey said:

"You mean if we blow three in San Diego, how embarrassed will I be if that your nice way of saying that if you are asking how confident I am, I will be confident when we get the 27th out and they call us the National League champions. Strange things can happen."

So far, only wondrous things have happened to the Cubs, whose fans were reluctant to leave the park after the game. Long after left fielder Henry Cotto caught Terry Kennedy's fly ball during the ivy for the game's final out, most of the crowd of 36,282 remained on its feet, chanting for a curtain call.

And while the wind may have shifted direction in Wrigley Field, blowing placard Wednesday afternoon, the 27th out proved no prisoners to a capricious breeze. The team that bled through the Padres with five home runs with an outgoing wind the day before switched to a siletto on Wednesday, deftly carving up the Padres with gambling baserunning, splendid fielding and the pitching of Trout, whose sinker had San Diego cutting furrows in the infield with 17 ground-ball outs.

As in the first game, when he led off with a home run, Bob Denker jammed things to come Wednesday when he went from first to third on a chopper to Padre third baseman Luis Salazar, successfully challenging the arm of first baseman Steve Garvey. Denker then scored on an infield out, and the Cubs led, 1-0, in their first at-bat.

"I'm aware that Steve Garvey doesn't have the best arm," Denker

said. "If the timing's right, you try it."

In the third inning, Ron Cey doubled to the wall in left-center off Padre starter Mark Thurmond, and the Cubs' third-base coach, Don Zimmer, waved on Keith Moreland, one of the team's slowest runners, for a seeming suicide mission to the plate. But shortstop Garret Templeton's relay skipped past catcher Terry Kennedy and Moreland scored without a slide.

The play ended up being worth two runs to the Cubs, as Cey took an extra base on the throw and scored on Jody Davis's sacrifice fly.

"I knew it was going to be a tough play so I decided to send him home," Zimmer said. "But then the ball short-hopped right to the fielder. I said, 'What the hell, I'm going to gamble and take a shot.' Luckily the throw short-hopped the catcher."

Said Kennedy: "I guessed low (on the throw) and it was high. That kind of sums up the year for me. I've been guessing wrong all year."

The Cubs guessed right on Trout, a left-hander whose unpredictable behavior would have done justice to his father's nickname. "One thing my dad told me was to have fun," Trout said. "He didn't take things too seriously."

But at times Trout has allowed that philosophy to extend to his pitching. This is a guy, after all, who once:

• Threw a curve for a strike when his catcher had called for a pitchout.

• Treated a blister with a self-prescribed remedy of crab juice and pickle brine. (It didn't work.)

• Ripped his glove off and made a motion as if to fling it in anger at his own catcher, Jody Davis, during a game in May against the Dodgers. (He didn't follow through with it.)

• Took 300 swings in the batting cage one day in spring training and developed tendinitis in his pitching shoulder.

• Decided to call his own game with a substitute catcher and threw six change-ups in a row.

• Doused his head with a bucket of water on hot days when he was pitching, only to find himself on the way to the shower shortly thereafter.

"I never knew what he was going to do," said Billy Connors, the Cub pitching coach. "Everybody thinks

this guy is a nut, but he isn't. He just loves to do crazy things. I said, 'Go ahead and do them, but use them to your advantage.'"

To help Trout to that end, Connors invited Trout to Arizona early last spring for some intensive one-on-one tutoring.

Said Connors: "Jack Tighe, a scout for the Tigers, told me, 'He's just like his dad. If he likes you he'll run through a wall for you. If he doesn't, you're dead. He won't do anything.'"

Connors persuaded Trout to rely on his sinker and to lead the benefits of concentrating for more than, say, five innings.

"He was my biggest challenge," Connors said, "but it's the greatest thrill for me to see what he has accomplished."

His teammates are impressed by more than Trout's 13 victories.

"He's matured about 900 percent," said shortstop Larry Bowa, who went deep into the hole to throw out Garvey in the first inning.

The most exceptional glovework performed on Trout's behalf belonged to first baseman Leon Durham, who took a hit away from Tony Gwynn in the sixth inning.

The Padres had broken a string of 12 scoreless innings with a run in the fourth on Gwynn's explosive field double and Kevin McKeever's sacrifice fly. In the sixth, Alan Wiggins drew a one-out walk from Trout. Gwynn then hit a ball down the first-base line that appeared as if it would bounce over the head of Durham. Instead, Durham went up like a basketball rebounder and caught it.

"I didn't think I had a chance at the ball," Durham said. "I thought it was over my head. But I took a couple of steps back and leaped up, and got it in my glove."

Durham's play minimized the damage done when Garvey followed with a single, cutting the Cub lead to 4-2.

When Garvey tapped to the mound to open the ninth, the crowd was on its feet. But when Trout then walked McKeever, Trout was out of the game. Lee Smith came in and threw near-100-mile-an-hour fastballs in the fading light, striking out Carmelo Martinez and then getting Kennedy for the final out.

That left Trout to contemplate World Series, past and future.

## VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

## At Last, Alan Trammell Gets His Turn

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — As good as they may be, some athletes live in the shadow of others. Alan Trammell is one of them. He has been overshadowed by the career of a steady stream of players who have come before him. But now, at last, it's his turn.

In the Tigers' 8-1 victory over the Royals in the opener Tuesday night here, Trammell drove in three runs with a homer, a triple and a single. He was so absorbed in the game that when he went to bat in the eighth inning he didn't realize that a double would enable him to hit for the "cycle," as it's known.

"I'm a fan, I'm usually aware of those things," he said later. "This time I didn't know until I got back to the dugout and Darrell Evans mentioned it to me. But if I had thought about it, it would've been selfish."

Being selfish is not his style. His style is using his subtle skills, just as he uses his subtle sense of humor to agitate his teammates good-naturedly.

When the playoffs were approaching last week, Alan Aguirre stared at Lance Parrish, the Tigers' catcher, who hit 33 homers and drove in 98 runs this season but whose batting average dropped to .237. "I know you're going to do it for us now," Trammell said with a straight face, "because you sure haven't been doing it for three months."

Parrish laughed, just as Sparky Anderson, laughed Tuesday night when Alan Aguirre ignored him in the dugout after the homer. As the Tigers' manager hurried over to congratulate him, the shortstop looked the other way.

"Don't you want to shake my hand?" his manager asked.

"Out of the way," he said, suppressing a grin.

His manager enjoyed that moment, just as he enjoyed knowing that Trammell was on national television, where he can be appreciated not only by the casual baseball fans, but merely by the Tiger loyalists.

"Now the public can see him," Anderson was saying, holding up all 10 fingers. "He's one of these;



Alan Trammell

he's one of the 10 best players in baseball."

In comparing Trammell to shortstops of the past, Anderson mentioned Pee Wee Reese, the first Hall of Famer who was the captain of the Brooklyn Dodgers in their "Boys of Spring" era.

"Back in spring training, when I saw Pee Wee, I even told him that I was his clone, the kind of young man you want to take home as your son."

As the manager of the Big Red Machine in Cincinnati for nine seasons during the '70s, Anderson had a tall, sturdy shortstop named Dave Concepcion on teams that won two World Series, four National League pennants and five Western Division championships.

"I thought Concepcion was the greatest shortstop I ever saw until I saw this guy," he said. "I'm his 13 homers, he drives in 70 runs, he hits second, he's hit 300 three times in seven years, he's only 26, and he's the best fielding shortstop I've ever seen."

Anderson had another reason to compare Trammell to Reese.

"I've never seen Tram throw the ball underhand or sidearm," the Tiger manager said. "He's like Pee Wee and Roy McMillan were. No matter where he catches the ball, a shortstop should throw overhand. That's what Tram does. That's why he's got such an accurate arm."

For all his accuracy, Trammell has a weak arm now. He has tendinitis in his throwing shoulder.

"I'm told by our doctors that he can't damage his arm by playing, so

he's playing," Anderson said. "As long as Tram was alive, I knew he was my shortstop when this series began. If he can't throw it to first base, he'll roll it over there."

Trammell insists he has no pain when he throws. He also has no power.

"I'm better when I have to make a harder, stronger throw," he said. "On the easier throws, I'm guiding the ball over there. But no matter what the situation, I can make the throw. Kansas City has a scoring report on me. They know all about my arm. But I can get the job done, and that's the bottom line."

Hurt in a collision at second base just before the All-Star Game, he was prevented from appearing with the American League squad.

"My arm went dead," he recalled. "My shoulder bothered me for a week. Then I had a numbness in my arm. They put me on the disabled list, and when I came back they used me as a DH for a week. At least I was able to contribute as the DH, but I like to play defense more."

In the first inning Tuesday night, Trammell's triple scored Lou Whitaker, who had led off against Bud Black with a single. Trammell then scored on a sacrifice fly for a quick 2-0 lead.

That's what Lou and I were doing when we opened the season with a 35-5 record," he said. "We were getting things started in the first inning like that. On the artificial turf in this Kansas City ball park, I was just concentrating on hitting the ball hard. At shortstop here, I know that if a guy hits the ball hard, it picks up speed on the turf. Two hops, and the ball's by you."

When he went to shortstop in the bottom of the first inning, Trammell was hoping to test his arm quickly.

"I wanted that first ground ball," he said, "and look who hit it — their fastest guy, Willie Wilson, the first guy up. I had to rush the throw, but I got him."

The last time the Tigers won the World Series, in 1968, their shortstop was Mickey Stanley, transferred there from center field.

"I played with Mickey in '78, my rookie year," Trammell said. "He once told me he had wanted that first ball in the '68 Series right away. Now we're trying to retire '68 this year. When people talk about that '68 team in the future, we want 'em to be able to say, 'What about the '84 team?' If we win the World Series, they'll be comparing us to that team. We like that."

## Metz Surprises Barcelona in Soccer

United Press International

PARIS — The players of unfashionable Metz will need to return to earth quickly this weekend following their astonishing 4-1 triumph at Barcelona which gave them a shock European Cup Winners Cup victory over the Spanish giant.

In another upset, the Welsh club Wrexham eliminated Porto, the Portuguese team that reached the final of this competition last May. The Welsh team plays in the fourth division of the English League.

Porto scored three times in the first 38 minutes to overturn the Welsh club's 1-0 first-leg victory. Jake King of Wrexham then scored twice in four minutes before half time. But Fim made it 4-2 Porto in the 61st minute. Jim Steel then struck in the 87th minute to tie

the aggregate score and allow Wrexham to advance.

The Yugoslav striker Zvonko Kurban rattled a hat-trick as Metz scored a rare European victory at Barcelona's Nou Camp stadium to go through to the next round on a 6-5 aggregate after losing the first leg at home, 2-4.

Metz next plays host to Paris St. Germain in a French League match. Paris St. Germain qualified for the second round of the UEFA Cup with a 6-2 aggregate triumph over Heart of Midlothian of Scotland, and the players will need to put their famous victory out of their minds as they continue the battle for league points.

The unbeaten French League leaders, Bordeaux, also overcame Spanish opposition, drawing 0-0.

at Athletic Bilbao to advance in the Champions' Cup, 3-2 on aggregate.

Bordeaux next travels to third-placed Auxerre, which went out of the UEFA Cup, 2-4 on aggregate, to Sporting Lisbon.

The Spanish club Atletico Madrid was embarrassed, losing 5-2 at home to San in the UEFA Cup. Cina scored twice for the Swiss club, which won the first leg 1-0.

Ajax of Holland took goal-scoring honors Wednesday, thrashing Red Boys Differdange of Luxembourg, 14-0, behind Van Basten's five goals.

Liverpool served notice that it will not easily surrender the Champions' Cup when it outclassed Fulham's Lech Poznan in England. John Wark had three goals as Liverpool romped to a 4-0 victory for a 5-0 aggregate decision.

Tottenham, defending the UEFA Cup, downed Sporting Braga of Portugal, 6-0, in the second leg, with Gareth Crooks scoring a hat-trick. The Span won, 9-0 on aggregate.

Andrecht led Werder Bremen's Wolfgang Sidka to all the work. The West German scored twice in the first hour to give his club a 2-1 aggregate lead. He then put the ball in his own net, allowing the Belgian club to advance on the away-goals rule.

## Baseball Umpires' Strike Continues; Substitutes Yet to Face Crucial Calls

United Press International

CHICAGO — Substitute umpires filled in once more Wednesday in place of striking major-league umpires for the National and American League championship series and again were not called upon to make any crucial game-deciding calls.

After some trouble in Game 1, the substitutes got good notices in the second game of the National League playoffs in which the Cubs defeated the Padres, 4-2. League officials said they were prepared to put another such crew together for Thursday night in San Diego.

The American League substitutes, who had no complaints in Game 1, had one minor incident in Game 2 when the home-plate umpire, Bill Deegan, called a third strike on Willie Wilson of the Royals with a runner in scoring position. In the fifth inning, Wilson jumped in protest, and the hometown crowd showered him with boos, but Deegan, a former major-league umpire with 10 years experience, just paced away from Wilson.

Negotiations between the major leagues and regular umpires were continuing but officials reported no progress.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE—GAME 2			
DETROIT	AB	HR	R
Whitaker 2b	5	1	1
Trammell 2b	5	1	1
Gibson 1b	4	2	2
Parrish 1b	5	2	2
Quisenberry 3b	5	0	0
Lopez 3b	4	0	0
Grubb 3b	4	0	0
Balboni 3b	4	0	0
Berenson 3b	4	0	0
Brooks 3b	4	0	0
Coats 3b	4	0	0
Concepcion 3b	4	0	0
Wilson 3b	4	0	0
Washington 3b	4	0	0
Chicago 3b	4	0	0
DETROIT	5	1	1
KANSAS CITY	5	1	1
Wilson 3b	5	1	1
Shaw 3b	5	1	1
Grubb 3b	5	1	1
Quisenberry 3b	5	1	1
Lopez 3b	5	1	1
Grubb 3b	5	1	1
Balboni 3b	5	1	1
Berenson 3b	5	1	1
Brooks 3b	5	1	1
Coats 3b	5	1	1
Concepcion 3b	5	1	1
Wilson 3b	5	1	1
Washington 3b	5	1	1
Chicago 3b	5	1	1
DETROIT	5	1	1
KANSAS CITY	5	1	1

## Transition

BASEBALL  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
DETROIT—Lance Parrish's home run, from St. Louis in exchange for Rich Bordley, pitcher, Jim Kaatz, catcher, and Ron Kasper, infielder, sent Paul Hartzel and Jack Luevano, pitchers, to Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

NATIONAL BASEBALL ASSOCIATION  
DENVER—Wendell Prince and Brian Anderson, pitchers, were traded to the Colorado Rockies for Steve Lincecum, pitcher, and Steve Lincecum, pitcher, to the Seattle Mariners.

HOUSTON—The Houston Astros traded pitcher Steve Lincecum to the Seattle Mariners for pitcher Steve Lincecum.

LEAGUE—Showed the practice of lending and borrowing NL players on a conditional basis.

## European Soccer

CUP WINNERS' CUP  
First Round, Second Leg  
Barcelona 1, Metz 4; Metz won 4-1. Barcelona 1, Metz 4; Metz won 4-1. Barcelona 1, Metz 4; Metz won 4-1.

UEFA CUP  
First Round, Second Leg  
Barcelona 1, Metz 4; Metz won 4-1. Barcelona 1, Metz 4; Metz won 4-1.

CHAMPIONS' CUP  
First Round, Second Leg  
Barcelona 1, Metz 4; Metz won 4-1. Barcelona 1, Metz 4; Metz won 4-1.

## South Korea Seeks New Talks With North on Unified Teams

United Press International

SEOUL — South Korea proposed Thursday that talks be resumed soon with North Korea to discuss the possibility of sending unified Korean teams to major international sporting events.

The proposal followed a North Korean suggestion to the same effect. It was made by Roh Tae Woo, president of the South Korean Amateur Sports Association and the South Korean National Olympic Committee, in a message to his northern counterpart, Kim Yu Sun.

In the message, sent through the truce village of Panmunjom, 35 miles (56 kilometers) north of Seoul, Roh regretted that the two Koreas failed to send a single delegation to the Los Angeles Olympics and that the North was not responding to reopening of the sports talks.

"It is more important at this juncture to resume the suspended

inter-Korean sports meeting as soon as possible than to raise pros and cons over things that happened in the past," Roh said.

"We believe that if we both try to broaden our understanding as sportsmen, there can be no reason why the inter-Korean sports meeting cannot be resumed."

Sports officials of the two sides met three times in April and May to study the possibility of sending a unified Korean squad to Los Angeles. No agreement was reached, and South Korea took part in the 22d Olympics alone. North Korea joined a Soviet-led boycott of the Los Angeles Games.

Roh said apart from the Asian Games and the Olympics, a number of international sports games are scheduled for next year in Seoul and the North Korean capital



